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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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FIRST EDITION.

LOOK AT THIS.

From a Democratic Standpoint.

The Charleston News and Courier's Correspondent Gives an Account of a Political Meeting at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina—Antics of the Democratic Murderers—The Followers of Tilden and Hendricks Mounted and Armed.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.]

AIKEN, S. C., Sunday Evening, August 13.—In accordance with instructions, I went over to Edgefield Court House yesterday to report the Republican meeting at that place. Governor Chamberlain, Congressman Smalls, and Judge Mackay came over from Columbia, and arrived at Edgefield in the morning. Elliott didn't come. The meeting was held in front of the Academy, outside of the village, and about fifteen hundred persons, white and black, were present. As soon as the Republicans had taken the stand, about six hundred mounted whites rode up with a large crowd on foot and demanded half of the time for Democratic speakers. The Governor assented, and agreed to half an hour for each speaker. The stand was then crowded with Democrats and Republicans. The Governor spoke first, but said very little, and was evidently under great restraint. He spoke of his desire to reform the State, and compared himself, in this respect, to Governor Tilden. He held that, if elected, he could do more toward reform than any one else. Meantime the Democrats kept crowding closer to the stand, showing a determination to do everything lawful to break the meeting up. About this time the stand came down with a crash, but was replaced, and General Butler replied to the Governor. He made a very bitter speech, speaking out boldly his opinion of the Governor. He said that Smalls and the Governor had denounced him as a leader of Ku-klux and regulators. If they had made this statement, believing it to be true, he was there, face to face, and defied them to prove it. If they did not rise to prove it they stood confessed liars. No proof was offered.

Judge Mackay next spoke, indorsing Governor Chamberlain, and holding that he could do more for the Democrats than one of their own party. He said he knew they could elect their county ticket, but thought it unwise to oppose the Governor.

General Gary followed in a very hot speech against the Governor, in which he abused him roundly, accusing him of fraud and corruption and of willingly keeping Treasurer McDevitt in power after his rascality had been known to him.

Judge Mackay then rose again, but was so frequently interrupted by the Democrats that he could say nothing.

At this point the stand fell flat, prostrating every one upon it except General Butler, who remained perched upon the only point left standing. This mishap was received by the Democrats with cheer after cheer, as significant that Radicals will go down and the Democrats stay up. The negroes by this time were completely hacked. Governor Chamberlain and Smalls left the stand, and with the negroes moved off toward the village, followed by the Democrats cheering, jeering, and threatened to break them up wherever they went to speak. The Democrats then assembled in the court house square, and had a meeting of their own, at which Messrs. Joseph Collison, W. S. Allen, John R. Abney, General Gary and others spoke, declaring that they would carry the county peaceably if they could, but carry it they would. Judge Mackay, who had followed the Democrats, made an out-and-out Democratic speech, still, however, indorsing Chambelain as being able to do more for the Democrats than one of their own party. The Judge's speech was loudly cheered by the Democrats. The meeting then adjourned, the Democratic horsemen keeping up cheer after cheer.

It was rumored, later in the evening, that the negroes had threatened to fire the town, and the Democrats called their forces together and camped a little way out of town, in case of emergency. There was no disturbance of any kind. The negroes were terribly frightened, and did not dare to show fight. The Republican speakers were very moderate in their language, and showed by their uneasy manner that they felt ill-satisfied with the look of things. The Governor, Smalls, and Mackay left for Columbia in the afternoon. No negroes spoke.

The Democrats are very jubilant over their victory, and gave the Republicans to understand that they intended to carry the county, and would treat any meeting they attempted to have in the same way that they had done this one. The negroes dispersed quietly, and did not attempt to raise another meeting.

J. K. BLACKMAN.

PHILADELPHIA.

Birthday Celebration—Grand Consistory of Illinois—The First Day of Cheap Admission to the Centennial—Accident to an Actress.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—This being the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the Austrian section in the Main Centennial Building is handsomely decorated with flags of all nations and the imperial standards. A concert is on the programme and music by a full band began in the section at ten o'clock, and will continue throughout the day. No formal ceremonies have taken place, but this afternoon the members of the Austrian Commission and invited guests will sit down to a banquet at which speeches will be made by the most prominent visitors.

To-day the Sovereign Grand Consistory of Illinois will visit the Masonic Temple, and this evening in full uniform assist in the exemplification of the work, being welcomed by Commander in Chief Illustrious Brother Andrew Robeno, Jr. Tomorrow the guests will leave for home.

To-morrow the gates of the Centennial grounds will be opened for the first time on the reduced fare system, the general admission being twenty-five cents.

Miss Annie Kemp Bowler, who, while enacting the part of Stalacta at the National Theater, fell from a suspended car to the stage, on Wednesday night, has sustained far more serious injuries than were at first reported. Her collar bones were fractured as well as the shoulder blade.

SPEAKER KERR.

Death of the Statesman Near at Hand—His Mind Still Clear.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA, August 18.—Mr. Kerr suffered most intense agony to midnight last night, but thereafter rested more comfortably. His death is now only a question of time, and that a short one. His mind is still clear and active, his will as firm and resolute as ever. Hon. S. S. Cox and wife have just arrived to pay their last tribute to the dying Speaker. He converses with them as freely as his failing strength will allow. Hon. Montgomery Blair has had to-day quite a lengthy conversation with Mr. Kerr. Dr. Pope says he cannot last much longer. The Speaker is surrounded by his friends, who are momentarily expecting his death. This morning he dictated a dispatch to his law partner at New Albany, in which, after telling of his intense pain, he says: "The end of it all is near at hand. I wish it could be painless, but I fear not. When the news comes to you at home, bear it bravely and resignedly, for I will. My heart still turns to you with warmest love."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ruinous Effects of the Freight War.

NEW YORK, August 18.—An agent of a trunk line, speaking of the prolonged railroad fight, says: "The war must be stopped or we shall be ruined. We are losing on every pound we carry West, and if the present rates are not advanced when the busy season is at hand it will be still worse."

Denunciation of the Indian War by the Connecticut Peace Society.

MYSTIC, August 18.—The Connecticut Peace Society's resolutions oppose the return of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, denounce the invasion of the Black Hills, charge that the Indian war was forced upon the Indians to prevent a reduction in the army, demand an investigation of the many enumerated outrages by the military on the Indians, declare that General Custer's death was a just retribution for the slaughter of friendly Indians, urge universal amnesty to ex-Confederates, and the removal of the army from the Indian country. Zacharias Crouch presided over the meeting of the society.

Equalization of Sentences of Whisky Convicts.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Judge Bangs arrived from Washington this morning, having been summoned there in connection with the sentences of the whisky convicts and the efforts which their counsel was making to receive their pardons. He has no information of any pardons having been granted, but expresses the opinion that the sentences will be equalized, some being considerably mitigated.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

GENERAL HARRISON OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—General Benjamin Harrison began his canvass for Governor of Indiana at Danville, in Hendricks county, to day, where he addressed a large meeting and spoke for nearly three hours, and almost entirely on national politics, his only reference to State matters being a warm advocacy of such an amendment of the State Constitution as would permit of the enactment of a rigid registry law. He had only a single sentence for Hendricks, which was, that if he had said or done anything in favor of his country in her hour of trial, history had failed to record it. He began by explaining that he had in the start declined to allow the use of his name for the Governorship only for purely personal reasons, and not because he did not appreciate the high honor which the nomination would confer, nor because he feared to enter the contest, which he was convinced, and had been for some months, must end in a Republican victory. Then he reviewed at some length and in strong terms the history of the Democratic party, claiming that as an organization it was disloyal to the country. The people need not take this kind of talk or trust, that all is not quiet and orderly in the South. It is called the waving of the bloody shirt. It is an expression with which he had no patience, for it was an insult to the loyal soldiers who had fought for the nation's life. He then took up the record of Tilden, beginning with the Kent letter of 1860, which he characterized as the utterances of a secessionist, reading portions of it and commenting on them at length, and with much severity. He took up in order the letter of Dr. Russell, and showing that Tilden held the same sentiments in March, 1861, and again proved the same thing by his refusal to take part in the war meeting in April, 1861, and by the Chicago peace resolution of 1864. He then dealt with Tilden as the ally of Tweed and a sham reformer, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

When General Harrison had concluded, Senator Booth, of California, who is visiting his relatives in this State, was seen by somebody to be in the court room, and a cry was raised for him. He refused for some moments to say anything, but being finally forced forward by the continued demands, he said: It would be hardly worth while to come so far to say so little, but this call of yours thrills my heart as it has not before been thrilled for years, for to-day I stand for the first time in my native State to speak to my fellow citizens upon a political question. I can only congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. I can congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that they have a leader in this canvass who bears an historic name, to which he adds luster by his own abilities and patriotism. I can only rejoice with you that the first Governor of the Territory of Indiana will give us a Governor in the Centennial year. I don't deny that as far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon. The divisions between tde Republican and Democratic parties are great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration; but when I find the Democratic party as a compact mass cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, all other questions, in my mind, are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me, I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins.

For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea; for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come, yea, the fullness of the time, when it should lumber the ground no longer. I don't deny that the Republican party has made mistakes; I don't deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents; but look at the past behind us; think of the great questions it has confronted; think of the hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands that it has employed; think of the difficulties it has passed through, the work it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have been but as the bends of the river that do not deflect its channels as it reaches to the sea, and there is this to be said of it that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity; that when the catastrophe came that good men all over the world supposed would have destroyed us, it snatched victory even from the jaws of death and made the event that was to blot us out from among nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seal of universal freedom and make it the guaranty of indissoluble union.

Tennessee.

A RAMPANT REBEL RECANTS FOR POLICY SAKE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 18.—Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, nominated one of the Presidential electors for the State at large by the Democratic Convention against his earnest protest, will publish in the *American* to-morrow a letter to the Executive Committee, peremptorily declining the nomination, of which the following is the substance:

"The country greatly needs and demands thorough retrenchment, reform and honest administration of the Government. It needs and demands that the Constitution in all its parts, as well the late amendment, as the original, shall be respected as the supreme law of the land, and that the Government be administered in subordination to its letter and spirit, not upon narrow prejudices and sectional hates engendered by the war. I shall earnestly advocate the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, Federal and State. I believe in the punishment by indictment and conviction of all lawlessness, no matter where it occurs, or who be the offenders. I stand ready to vindicate the constitutional legal rights of every man, no matter of what race, nationality or color, and without regard to previous condition or opinions. I stand ready to resist all efforts to intimidate or coerce the exercise of the elective franchise, believing that every citizen should vote his honest opinions at every election. I am opposed to military government in time of peace, and shall earnestly oppose the policy of remanding any States back to a territorial form of government. While I shrink from no responsibility which attaches to me by reason of past official action, it is evident that a revival and discussion of the merits and demerits of the issues of the war can only irritate and arouse the worst passions and lead to no practical or good result. When the Confederate soldiers surrendered their arms eleven years ago, the people of the Confederate States surrendered in good faith the issues in which the war had its origin. From that day every intelligent citizen of those States has regarded the issues of war settled finally and forever, and has endeavored to make himself a law-abiding citizen. If we would make this country prosperous and happy, the people North and South must place themselves upon a higher plane, a broader nationality and a broader brotherhood, forget sectional prejudice and return to simple, economical and constitutional methods of administration. This accomplished, every feeling of distrust will disappear from the Union, and the people of both sections may work harmoniously together, emulating each other in the efforts to achieve the glorious destiny which awaits us as a great country and a great people. Let every American citizen feel that the laws and flag of the country no longer cover and protect half a Union only, but protect alike from the humblest to the greatest of all citizens of all States, and that they are everywhere entitled to be and are profoundly respected. If we were actuated by no higher consideration than those of self-interest, these interests all conspire to make us struggle for and desire the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, because the peace, prosperity and happiness of ourselves and State depends upon it.

Missouri.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—The Republicans of the Sixth district of this State have nominated H. E. Havens for Congress.

Kansas.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

TOPEKA, August 18.—The Rebulicans of the Third district nominated Thomas Ryan for Congress to-day.

New York.

THE DELEGATION TO SARATOGA CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, August 18.—One-half the city delegation to the Saratoga Convention elected to-night are anti-Cornell men. The Reform Club elected a full set of delegates to the convention, headed by John A. Dix, but its probable that they won't be admitted.

State.

The Tioga county Republican Convention will be held at Lawrenceville on the 11th of September.

The Republicans of Clinton county will hold their delegate election on the 2d of September, and the convention on the 5th.

Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., one of Philadelphia's most eloquent lawyers, will take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler. He was a member of the celebrated Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference.

The Central Greenback Club of New Castle, Lawrence county, has called a county convention to be held on the 4th of Septembe, for the purpose of organizing and putting in nomination a full ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says that the preliminary registration has been completed throughout the State, and in nearly all of the counties the showing of the poll-books goes far toward convincing the committee that the State will be largely Republican in November.

A valued correspondent, writing from Clarion county, gives this hopeful view of the campaign: "Our county is generally claimed by the Democracy, but with such a ticket as we have in our county, aided by our district ticket, we expect to revolutionize even Democratic Clarion this fall, and General White, our candidate for Congress, will be elected, as our people do not propose repeating the folly of two years ago."

General.

A Tilden ratification meeting in Texas—"several" negroes killed.

The Independent voter is not tearing his raiment in his haste to get over to the Democratic side.—*New York Tribune.*

The Tennessee Democrats made a mistake. They should have made N. B. Forrest their nominee for Governor.

Hon. Peter Fagg, a leading German Democrat in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has pronounced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Tennessee Greenbackers are to hold a convention in Nashville on Tuesday next, to nominate candidates for Governor and electors.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Republicans of California have put in the field a splendid ticket, and they will try hard to elect it.

Judge Culver, of New York, one of Greeley's warmest supporters in 1872, will stump interior New York for the Republican ticket. Still they come.

A Democratic paper in Connecticut speaks of Congressman Lamar as "this negro from the South," and wishes there were "more of his breed in Washington."

Some of the New Hampshire Republicans are talking about the nomination of Evarts W. Farr, a one-armed veteran of the war, for Governor of their State next spring.

The New York *Herald*, in a leading editorial, warns the Democratic leaders that the policy of trusting their management to the Confederate champions must bring certain destruction to them.

"A Tilden and Hendricks club" in the South is the butt end of a musket, and when it is brought down on the head of a colored man, there's "another Democratic victory" and one vote less for the Republican party.

A prominent Democrat at Indianapolis announced on Saturday that Tilden will spend a million dollars to carry Indiana. He will also be liberal with Ohio. Carrying elections with money is Tilden's strong point. He is a "reformer."

Hon. Newton Booth, of California, who threw the Greenback nomination for the Vice Presidency over his shoulder, it is now said proclaims himself a Hayes man and will stump his State in that interest. He is a power on the coast.

The second month of the campaign is nearly gone, and not the shadow of a blot has been discovered in Governor Hayes' record. A little mud has been thrown, but not a particle of it has stuck, and the mud machines have been permanently retired.

Tilden is not so great an economist as it is claimed by his friends. In 1874, under Dix, the general expenses of the State of New York were $4,047,355; and in 1875, under Tilden and a Democratic Legislature, the general expenses were increased to $4,910,763.

Congressman Holman says, privately, that he knows many of the items of the Postal Appropriation bill are too small, but that the Postmaster General can incur deficiencies, and the next Congress will make it all right. "And," says he, "we shall have the benefit of the reductions during the campaign."

Hon. Edward Joy Morris enters on the Presidential canvass in Ohio this week. He is one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the country, and will accomplish much good work for Hayes and Wheeler. After he has made a number of speeches in Ohio he will proceed to Indiana for the same purpose.

The Secretary of the Republican State Committee of California says that Senator Booth has been most cordially invited by the committee to take part in the campaign in that State, that it is settled that he will speak in Indiana, and that he had made known to General Love that he has espoused the cause of Hayes and Wheeler.

New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "It was not Tilden and his canal commission that stopped stealing on the canals. It was the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, which Tilden had nothing to do with, that shut down the gate of the canal thieves. Tilden has been most successful in obtaining popularity on false pretenses."

A Southern Democratic organ declares that "the negroes are losing their affection for the Republican party." And when a Ku-Klux fiend presents a pistol at a negro's head, and tells him to choose between death and voting for the Democracy, he's mighty apt to lose his affection for the Republican party rather than lose his life.—*Norristown Herald.*

General Tuttle's example is having great effect in Iowa. Henry Williamson, one of the most influential Democrats in that State, is among the many who have declared for Hayes and Wheeler. He took active part in a Republican meeting the other day, and made a rousing speech, giving good, sound, logical reasons for forsaking his old party.

It is Nasby who professes to have seen these letters: "Hard money, uv course, but soften it a good deal in the West. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corrupshen uv the Republikin party.—Tilden." 'Soft money, uv course, but harden it a good deal in the East. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corrupshen of the Republikin party.—Hendrix."

The kindest word of the New York *Tribune* for Mr. Randall's economy is this: "The people will be likely to inquire whether the record of the party warrants the belief that they will be as zealous and efficient in cutting down appropriations to an administration of their own as they have been to an opposing one. It is so much easier to practice self-denial for the other side than for your own."

An Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Times*, who evidently is thoroughly posted, writes that the various Democratic County Committees are receiving money from the State organization in $500 remittances, and warns the Republican managers that the policy declared by John Morrissey at St. Louis has been adopted literally by his party. "Be ——," said Morrissey, "we'll swamp the State with money, and that'll fetch it."

When enemies threaten
  With musket or fist,
The way to resist them
  Is—not to resist.

Sound Copperhead doctrine!
  And so they assume
The way of resumption
  Is—not to resume.

As Hendricks and Tilden
  These doctrines affect,
The way to elect them
  Is—not to elect.

The Southern Democrats and their Northern sympathizers are endeavoring to mislead the public concerning the Hamburg atrocity. The thing to be remembered, the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* well says, is just this: "Suppose it were admitted that up to the time of the capture of the prisoners the negro militia had been in the wrong, it is the massacre of unresisting, defenseless men, after surrender, which constitutes the gist of the crime charged against the mob of white men at Hamburg."

The Boston *Herald* correspondent thinks "the most disgraceful scene that occurred during the last twenty four hours of the session was during the delivery of Mr. Eaton's speech after midnight on the school amendment. Mr. Eaton was very much intoxicated, and used a good deal of language which will never get into the *Congressional Record.* He yelled portions of his speech at the top of his voice, and when he undertook to read certain statistics he wished to present his utterance became unintelligible. The Senate chamber has been a stranger to such scenes in recent years.

On the 24th of July, 1868, on his return to Charleston from the Tammany Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, Wade Hampton, new Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, had an enthusiastic reception, and, of course, made a speech. Among other of his most notable treasonable utterances was the following: "*I yield to none in devotion to that 'Lost Cause' for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as 'rebels' or 'traitors.'*"

Losses by Fire.

An incendiary fire at Fort Wayne last night destroyed John A. Cody & Co.'s stove works. Loss $15,000; insurance $4,000.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising followed by slowly falling barometer, westerly to southerly winds, slight change in temperature, and generally clear weather.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department Cripp'ed

By the Discharge of 500 Clerks.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts a Premium Upon Fraud.

False Economy of the Democratic House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1876.

The Treasury Department Crippled.

The effect of the removal of over 500 clerks in the Treasury Department is already beginning to be felt. The Internal Revenue Bureau loses fifty-four out of 235, and the abolition of Supervisors and consolidation of revenue districts is looked upon as a premium upon fraud, as it will be impossible, with the diminished force, to collect the present high tax on whisky. This diversion of the Democratic House will render necessary the employment of about 150 additional detectives, who must be provided for next winter in a deficiency bill. In the Legislative Appropriation bill, the force of the bank note redemption division of the Treasury Department is reduced considerably. What is saved apparently to the Government by the reduction figures in Mr. Randall's economy speech in the House, is not an actual saving, the faat being that the division does not cost the Government anything, as the expenses of maintaining it are borne by a *pro rata* assessment upon the national banks, levied once or twice a year.

Another Faithful Officer Sacrificed.

The Clerk of the House to-day removed Mr. Isaac Strohm, the Chief Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Strohm is a Republican, and has been in the employ of the House for sixteen years. He has always been a very faithful and efficient officer. His friends think it rather unfair that he should be dismissed at this time without cause, after he has gone through the arduous labors of the late protracted session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1876.

CHANGE OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The President to-day, at the instance of the Republican Congressmen of Mississippi, made an extensive change of Federal officers in that State, including the Marshal for the Southern district and principal postmasters. These Congressmen say that the new appointments will have the effect of reconciling all the different elements, and will strengthen the party with a prospect of securing the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was an unusually large crowd of visitors at the White House this morning, among them many Senators and Representatives, who called to take leave of the President.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has given permission to General Sheridan to raise one hundred Pawnee scouts for the Sioux war. Secretary Chandler has appointed the following gentlemen as a commission to treat with the Sioux, as provided for in the Indian Appropriation bill passed by Congress at the last session: H. C. Bules, Iowa; George W. Manypenny, Ohio; A. G. Boone, Colorado; Newton Edmunds, Dakota; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, Assistant Attorney General at the Interior Department; S. D. Hinman, Interpreter; Charles M. Hindley, Washington, D. C., Secretary. Mr. Gaylord will act as legal adviser to the Commission and represent the Interior Department. The Commission will start at once and will meet in Omaha on Monday, the 28th inst.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE TROTTING AT UTICA, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., August 18.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. The weather was fine and the track fine.

Summary 2:26 class:			
Great Eastern	1	1	1
Hannah	2	2	4
Ella Waddin	5	6	2
Lewinsky	3	5	3
Mazomanie	6	3	6
Nellie Walton	4	8	7
Bateman	7	4	5
Jack Draper	8	7	dis.

Time, 2:20¼, 2:21¼, 2:22.

Summary 2:29 class:			
Rarus	1	1	1
Clementine	2	2	3
General Garfield	3	4	2
Carrie	4	5	4

Time, 2:22¼, 2:21¼, 2:23.

After an exhibition of the famous trotters before the grand stand, Dan Mace's bay mare Amy trotted two trial heats without a break or skip. Time, 2:20¼, 2:20¼.

BASE BALL.

Louisville—Louisvilles 4, Cincinnatis 1. Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, Buckeyes 1. Boston—Hartfords 5, Bostons 4. Wheeling—Alleghenys 8, Standards 5. Erie—Eries 22, Browns 1.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

Four Men Killed in a Row Among Thieves Over the Division of Plunder.

HAMBURG, PA., August 15.—About a year ago a party of men and women inhabited an old, tumble-down farm house in the woods between Pottstown and Lancaster. A murder was committed there one night last spring during a drunken carousal, a woman called Pretty Margaret being the victim. Who was the murderer has never been ascertained. The "Forty Thieves," as they were called, had committed many lawless acts, including highway and house robberies and incendiarisms, but owing to the fear and inefficiency of the constabulary they had not been punished. Immediately after the murder, however, a vigilance committee made a descent upon the house and drove the inmates from the neighborhood.

The "Forty Thieves" went into York county, and settled in the hilly region, where they had a large cave for a habitation, and kept the region in an excitement by their predatory incursions. Last Sunday they held a drunken carousal, which terminated in a terrible tragedy. One of the men, Big Mike, accused the Chief, Bill Pratt, of unfairness in the division of plunder that had been stolen the night before. This led to a fight between them, eventually involving the entire party. At the close of the affray, which was only stopped because of sheer exhaustion upon the part of some of the participants, three of the men had been stabbed to death. They were known as Patsy Burns, Dutchman Green and Greasy Bob. Big Mike, the Chief, and two women were severely wounded.

Nothing was known in the outside community of the tragedy until Monday night, when children, who had been out gathering berries in the woods brought the news that there were three dead men among the bushes. It was soon learned that the remaining members of the band had quit their home, leaving behind them the unburied dead, and Big Mike, who expired soon after relating the particulars of the fight. The murdered men were buried where they lay, and preparations are being made for the capture of the murderers, who are supposed to have gone in the direction of the Cumberland Valley, with the intention of escaping into Maryland or West Virginia.

The Owner of Seven Continuous Farms.

The Middletown, Pa., *Journal* says that during the wheat and oats harvest Colonel James Young, of that town, employs eighty hands, at other times not less than forty-two are constantly employed. With this force and thirty-five mules, there were cultivated this year two hundred and eighty-one acres in wheat, two hundred and sixty-five in corn, two hundred and seventy-six in oats, sixteen in potatoes, ten in tobacco and two hundred and ninety in grass. In addition, these hands keep in excellent repair and whitewash twenty-five miles of fencing; keep in repair three of private roadway and some ten miles of underdraining.

The farms in one continuous stretch are seven in number—over one square mile—all neatly enclosed with post and rail fencing. The fences are whitewashed every year, making them more durable as well as adding greatly to their appearance. On the farms are eight dwellings and seven barns, all handsomely painted and kept in the best order.

A few days ago Mr. Young gave a dinner to the clergymen of Middletown and their wives. During the day they were given an opportunity of inspecting the farms of Mr. Young, teams having been provided for their accommodation.

Silas Wright Doolittle, youngest son of ex-Senator Doolittle, died yesterday afternoon at his father's residence, Racine, Wis., of spinal meningetis. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 3 P. M.

The Hayes Invincibles, of San Francisco, already number over 1,000 men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

SERVIA READY FOR PEACE, BUT NOT PREPARED TO SACRIFICE PRINCE MILAN.

BELGRADE, August 18.—Prince Milan has received from several, if not from all the Powers, congratulations upon the birth of an heir, all of which contain expressions leaving no doubt in the mind of the Prince that the Powers are desirous of seeing an end of the war, which is dangerous to the general peace of Europe. The result is Servia is ready for peace, but will not consent to the deposition of Prince Milan or sacrifice of any territory, nor will she submit to Turkish administration. The Servians are defending Milanovatz. If it falls Turkish advances on Belgrade and Servendria could not be prevented. To-day the Turks attacked the outposts near Bielina, and were repulsed. They attacked the Drina army yesterday near Badovinatz, and were repulsed with great loss. The reports that the Servians were defeated in Drina and at Banja are pure inventions.

TURKS AT NISH STARVING—RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 18.—A correspondent, writing from Philipoppolis under date of August 11th, says: "The condition of the Turkish army at Nish is deplorable, and starvation is threatening. The country around does not afford supplies of forage. Along the road between Nish and Sofro the villages are all abandoned; the army will soon be obliged to advance into Servian territory for supplies, or retreat. Through the efforts of Schuyler, of the American Legation, the release of all the prisoners, except those in the first category, has been ordered.

PRINCE MILAN OPPOSES AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, August 18.—Prince Milan yesterday gave audience to the Consuls of the six Powers separately. A strong pressure was brought to bear in favor of peace or armistice, but this the Prince refused. The report is untrue that Belgrade is being prepared for siege.

THE LATEST DETAILS OF NEWS.

LONDON, August 19.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Scutari says the report of a Turkish defeat at Brisanski on the 8th inst. is confirmed. The Turkish losses are estimated at 1,100.

General Tchernayeff is reported to have issued a general order that Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks shall be shot without parly when captured.

The *Times'* special from Belgrade says a note will soon be sent to the great Powers announcing the decision of the Prince, the Government and the Committee on Skuptschina. It will declare that Servia is willing to treat for peace on a basis of *status quo ante-bellum.* The note is to be revised and will be submitted to the council summoned by Prince Milan for that purpose. The same correspondent adds: Russian sympathy in the Servian cause is becoming more ostentatious. Russian officers are in the capital in uniform, and many Russian Sisters of Charity are seen in the streets and hospitals.

The Servian Government has just received a loan of 3,000,000 roubles in Russia, and the war is gradually becoming an affair, not of the Russian Government, but of the Russian people. I feel no doubt that there is great danger of Russia drifting or being driven into the war.

Belgium.

DUEL BETWEEN COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, August 19.—A special to the *Standard* from Paris reports that a savage duel has been fought in Belgium, between MM. Pindy and Chardon, two well known Communist refugees. The weapons used were sabres. One combatant received six gashes and the other eight. Flesh was sliced from their faces and both fainted from loss of blood. The cause of the duel was that the parties had accused each other of robbing the Commune.

France.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PARIS, August 18.—General d'Cissey's resignation was requested by President MacMahon. This action is construed to mean that the President wishes his war ministry to be no longer subject to parliamentary vicissitudes, and the change during the recess, and the selection of General Berthant, who is not a member of Parliament, excites considerable comment, particularly among the Republicans. The reorganization of the War Department and large extension of the powers of the chief of the general staff is shortly expected, in consonance with the view of Duke L'Audeipet Pasquier, and Freycinet, which General Berthant shares. It is expected that General d'Cissey will be assigned to one of the great military commands at the approaching periodical changes of those posts.

Great Britain.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S STRATEGY—DEATH OF AN ARTIST—BOAT RACE OFF.

LONDON, August 18.—The King of Dahomey holds four Frenchmen as hostages, and threatens to kill them if the British squadron fires upon the natives.

John Frederick Lewis, R. A., the well-known painter, is dead.

The sculling match between Edward Trickett, of Australia, and William Lumsden, of Blyth, for £200 a side and a level bet of £200, is off, Lumsden paying the forfeit.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 18.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, August 18.—Steamship Greece, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 18.—Steamship Wisconsin, from New York, arrived.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Fatal Quarrel Between Colored Men.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Last evening two negroes, Charles Summers and William Jackson, had a fight. During its progress Jackson drew a razor, and making a slinging blow across Summers' abdomen, laid it open, so that the intestines gushed out. He then fled, and Summers fell to the ground and was borne to the hospital in a dying condition.

Farmer Murdered in Missouri—Desperate Attack Upon a Jailor.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—A drunken, worthless fellow, named Archy, made a murderous assault upon a highly respected farmer named Joseph Parker, at Warsaw, yesterday, and thrust a large pocket knife into his arm-pit, inflicting a mortal wound. The citizens threatened to lynch Archy, and he was placed under a strong guard.

C. M. Bradbury, in jail at Marshall, Mo., charged with forgery, attacked Jailor Drummiller, yesterday, with an iron bar, inflicting several dangerous wounds upon his head. During the assault Drummiller put a pistol ball in Bradbury's abdomen. It is thought he will die.

Murdered with a Base Ball Club—A Farmer Murdered and Robbed.

MEMPHIS, August 18.—Last Wednesday Willis Jones was killed near Holly Springs, Mississippi, by Marsh Walker (colored). They were leaders of base ball clubs, and disputed about the right of their respective clubs to a certain field. Walker struck Jones on the head with a bat, killing him instantly, and then fled.

The body of Wiley McClish, a farmer, residing near Fort Donelson, was found in the bushes near his home last week, with the head severed from the body. Bill Mockbee and Jack Seefly, colored, were arrested on suspicion, and confessed having murdered McClish and robbed him. Mockbee had on the murdered man's shoes when arrested. The murderers are now in jail.

CASUALTIES.

Four Persons Drowned at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 18.—A small boat capsized near here last evening, containing four colored people, and all were drowned.

Drowned.

SHARON, August 18.—Albert E. Smith, Adjuster of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, was drowned yesterday.

Another Advance in the Price of Silks.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The advanced price in raw silk has caused a rise in the foreign imported article. Yesterday the organization of a new Silk Association was announced, with Wm. Skinner, of Massachusetts, President, and Franklin Allen, of the National Society, Secretary. Something like forty establishments are represented, or seven-eighths of the trade.

A similar movement is spoken of among the manufacturers of the highest grades, to secure harmony of action, in an equal degree. A committee of five, appointed by the new association will report in a few days, with reference more particularly to the sewing silk and machine twist trade.

Nowadays, when one is so liable to be stricken with summer complaints of various kinds, it is a capital idea to have a sovereign remedy on hand to cure anything that ails you. The following seems to possess many virtues. It was picked up on the street the other day, evidently lost by some suffering citizen: "For kolery—take lodium, permint essence, tinkter Kyan peper, Kamfire, rubarb surrup, ecurl parts dos a spuneful oncet an our till the panes are gon an the diaree is stopt."

THE WAR AGAINST THE SIOUX.

Terry and Crook Join Their Forces and Follow Up an Indian Trail—A Battle to be Forced, if Possible—The Latest Reports Through Indian Sources—Sitting Bull Would Like to be Under the Protection of the Great Father.

ST. PAUL, August 18.—Captain Collins, of the Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at Bismarck from Fort Buford last night. He fails to confirm the squaw reports of a recent battle between the Indians and Terry's forces. Scouts from Terry's column two days out arrived at Buford on Monday evening.

A courier who arrived at the supply depot at the north of Rosebud on the 11th inst., reports that Terry's command went ahead of General Crook's command early on the tenth. Crook's men were following a large Indian trail in the direction of Powder river. Upon a short consultation of General Terry and Crook, the commands were united and proceeded on the trail Crook was following. The Fifth Infantry was detached from Terry's column and ordered back to the stockade, with instructions to take 40,000 rations, embark on the steamer Far West and patrol the Yellowstone river as far as the mouth of Powder river, and ascertain whether or not the Indians had succeeded in crossing the Yellowstone. If not, they are to prevent them. In the meantime, Terry and Crook will come down on them with their commands, and force a battle. It is not positively known whether the Indians are on Tongue river or Powder river.

Five hundred Crows volunteered to join General Terry and they were at once rationed and forwarded to him. They will be sent down the north side of the river with General Miles' command, Fifth Infantry.

The *Pioneer Press and Tribune* has a special from Bismarck this evening, containing interesting news additional to that already sent.

The steamer Silver Lake arrived from above to-day. She reports that the steamer Key West was fired into a few miles below Fort Buford on Tuesday by a party of about fifty Indians. No damage was done.

A band of well-armed Indians recently run off a herd of four hundred beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A large number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed one Indian, and his head, preserved in alcohol, will be sent to Washington when opportunity presents.

Grey Eagle's scalp, taken by Dave Campbell, was sent to the Bismarck *Tribune* by the steamer Josephine, so that settles the question whether the fellow was scalped.

Medicine Cloud and party, belonging to Fort Peck agency, whom Major Mitchell, Indian Agent at Fort Peck, sent to Sitting Bull with a message May 27th, last, has returned to the agency. The message sent by Major Mitchell to Sitting Bull was to the effect that he desired him to come and visit Fort Peck, hoping such a step would result in his retiring upon a reservation and ceasing from hostilities against the whites. Sitting Bull replied July 27th: Tell him that I am coming before long to his post to trade; tell him I did not commence hostilities; I am getting old; that I did not want to fight, but the whites rushed me to it and I am compelled to defend myself; that but for the soldiers stationed on the Rosebud, I with my people would have been there before; that if I was assured of the protection of the Great Father I would go to Fort Peck for the purpose of making peace. I and other chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned and we will make peace.

Medicine Cloud numbers the hostiles as consisting of Brule, Uncpapas, Yanctons, Minneonjous, Sarasacs, Ogallalas, Cheyennes and Blackfeet, of the latter but thirty lodges. He says he does not remember the names of many of the leading chiefs. Four Horns and Black Moon are Uncapapas. Each nation has two or three chiefs present and they all insist that they didn't intend to fight the whites, but the Santos commenced the trouble some years ago and the whites crowded them back on to them, so they took it up. He says also that there are no Yanktonnais with them. He estimates the hostiles as consisting of from 8,000 to 10,000 fighting men, the Saranacs and Cheyennes being the most numerous, and they all have many women and children with them. There were several chiefs besides Standing Rock, but they did not engage in the fight. One of these chiefs started to go to the whites with paper at the commencement of the fight, but was shot. There are no white men co-operating with them. He doesn't know how much ammunition they have, but they have plenty of guns and pistols. He thinks they get ammunition from a place called the Burning Grounds, beyond the Black Hills. They captured many horses during the fight and but few mules. The Blackfeet Indians made many presents, consisting of horses, etc., to warriors, in order to induce them to retire from the conflict. They watch continually for the whites, but do not intend to attack, but will fight hard in their own defense. They are living entirely on meat, which they find it very hard to procure, owing to the close proximity of the whites. The hostile camp is now on Tongue river, south of the Yellowstone eleven and a half days' ride. The Indians are in a constant state of alarm. There is no sleep within camp. In answer to inquiries concerning the fight on Little Big Horn, he says the total number of Indians killed was thirty-one, and his estimate of our loss corresponds with what has been heretofore published. He saw five dead Indians in camp dressed in citizen's clothes. The son of the Big Chief of Shians was killed, and was one of the warriors found in the tent. These nine were brave young men, but none were chiefs. The horses, the property of the men, were killed in accordance with their religion, that they may have horses upon which to ride to the happy hunting grounds. The Fort Peck letter concludes: While I am writing a large party of hostile Indians have just arrived upon the opposite bank of the river, including sons of the following chiefs, Four Horns and Black Moon, and now engaged in telegraphing across the river by signs to the Indians on this side, but what their object is has not transpired as yet.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs, under date of the 16th, as follows: When I called on Governor Hendricks in this city yesterday, General Manson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, introduced to me a gentleman as one who had been on the fence, but had come down for Tilden and reform. Turning to Governor Hendricks, I ventured to remark that he should not allow that sort of thing, or he would soon find Nast treating him as he did Gratz Brown, by tacking him as a card on Tilden's coat-tail. It is but justice to Governor Hendricks to say that he did not relish the allusion. He smiled a sickly smile, and the subsequent conversation did not appear to interest him. The outrageous snubbing of Governor Tilden appears to be doing good service to the Republican cause, for better reports come every day from every part of the State. Hon. W. W. Curry, who has made speeches in almost every county in every campaign for the past twenty years, said this morning that he had never seen the Republicans more earnest and energetic. In his judgment it was safe to say that with proper effort the Republicans can carry the State in October by a handsome majority. To the same effect were the remarks of Governor Hendricks made today. He said, on his return, that he found the Democratic leaders thoroughly frightened and demoralized. He did not know yet whether there were any good reasons for their forebodings of disaster, for he had not had time to study the situation. He intimated, however, that it would require hard work, and plenty of it, for the Democrats to succeed at the State election. The Republicans are fully aware of the situation, and are already stirring up the State from end to end.

The Right Way to Save Money

Is to give shoddy and imitation goods a wide berth; to buy only such articles as have stood the test of time, and to deal with houses that have an established reputation for honesty and reliability, and such a house is that of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, who have the sole agency of the best Pianos and Organs made in this country. The Steinway Pianos are by all odds the finest and best of their kind, and they are sold as cheap as any of the imitation kind; while the Burdett Organs are admitted by manufacturers and dealers to be the most perfect reed-organs in the world. The above are sold at a great reduction from former prices, and, if desired, on the monthly payment plan. Call at Klebers' and hear and examine those splendid instruments, and you will save both money and regrets by so doing.

Electricity as a Motive Power.

Daniel M. Cook, of Mansfield, Ohio, proposes to prove that electricity can be generated in quantities sufficient to take the place of all other methods of utilizing motive power at a merely nominal cost; and not only that, but that it can be used in lighting cities and dwellings and for purposes of supplying heat. He refuses to divulge the means employed to generate the electric fluid. Mr. C. estimates he can furnish the electricity required to maintain one thousand telegraph stations fifty years for $100,000 and leave a handsome margin for profits out of this sum. And not only all this, but he expresses a belief that he will be enabled to navigate space by means of machines propelled by the same force, and in proof of this he says that he has sent chunks of iron through the roof of a building into the air out of sight, and in his opinion clear beyond the influence of gravitation into the ether beyond.

Green Clay Smith, the Prohibition candidate for President, has been three times kept by a freshet from meeting his engagements to speak. Too much of a good thing.

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WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTY competent to keep books and attend to finances to join a practical mechanic in a business for which he has a machine that will show a saving of $25 00 per day on labor in manufacturing specialties of Iron, for which there is a regular and increasing demand. Address, for particulars, H. W. R., Commercial office. TThs

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—FROM THE PREMises of the undersigned, on Saturday, August 5th, 1876, a good-sized Brindle Cow, giving milk; has star on forehead. Any person informing me of her whereabouts will be rewarded. MICHAEL McGONIGLE, Burrell P. O., Westmoreland county, Pa.

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FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

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☞ OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NO. 23.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after August 17, 1876. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 17th inst., inclusive.

WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1876.

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Pittsburgh, July 31, 1876.

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Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.

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PITTSBUR

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

The Poeteries O, LORD! but it is by no means in a devotional spirit.

There is quite a lively revival of the lake grain trade, which until lately has been remarkably dull this summer.

"Corporation thief and railroad wrecker" is the term the Greenbackers of Indiana apply to TILDEN. It is expressive, if not elegant

Not for a very long time, it is stated, has there been such a scarcity of heavy tonnage, suitable for the long voyage business, in the port of Boston as just now. There is not a single foreign craft there available for the translantic trade.

Governor HAYES has been censured because he issued a proclamation against rioting among the strikng miners in Ohio; and now Governor HENDRICKS has been compelled to issue a similar proclamation against the railroad rioters in Indiana.

It is only two months since the St. Louis Convention met, and within that short time two of its members, who were office holders, have turned out defaulters and fugitives from justice. They will serve as a frightful illustration of the demoralization and corruptness that prevail among Democratic office-holders, and the necessity for reform in that particular direction.

New York papers note signs of a favorable reaction in the grocery trade. Retailers, it is said, are convinced that the bottom has been touched at last, and hence are buying with more confidence and in larger quantities. One of the most cheering indications that this trade has been brought down to a solid and healthy basis is the general absence of failures this year, which were quite numerous last.

That there is greater stability in business now than there was a year ago, the statistics of failures show. Their highest figure for the United States and Canada was in the last quarter of 1874, when they reached $70,000,000. During the first quarter of 1876 they dropped to $64,000,000, and during the second quarter, ending June 30, to $43,000,000. The people are still pursuing the policy of economy, and there is abundance in the land.

The Chicago *Advance* charges that the American Presbyterian Board of Missions removed a missionary in Brazil because he complained to the United States Government that slaves were transported from one point to another on the Brazilian coast in the American steamers subsidized by our Government. The same paper also states that the President of one of the lines of steamers gave the Board two thousand dollars just before the removal was made. An explanation from the latter body is in order.

The South Carolina Democrats are inaugurating the "Mississippi plan" at other points than Hamburg. We print, elsewhere, a letter from the special correspondent of the Charleston *News and Journal*, a Democratic paper, descriptive of the breaking up of a Republican meeting at Edgefield Court House, by Sitting Bull BUTLER and a murderous horde of followers. It should be added that the writer is himself a reactionist of the most ultra type, and that the colored voting population of Edgefield county very large outnumbers that of the whites.

The price of cotton cloth is now lower in England than it has been for twenty years, while the raw material is lower than it has been for sixteen years, and the manufacturers complain that they are now selling their manufactured goods at less than the cost prices. This fact is presumably attributable to the increased cost of production. The wages of spinners and weavers have been steadily advancing from sixty to seventy-five per cent. during the past twelve or fifteen years, while rents, fuel, machinery, etc., have also increased in costs. Throughout the country manufacturers are reducing wages and scheming to bring down the cost of production.

TILDEN is getting certificates now, from Mr. BENJAMIN HEWITT, that he was a Union man during the war. No one ever heard of it before. JEFF. DAVIS does not need a certificate to prove that he was a rebel, nor does General HAYES need any proof that he was a patriot; but TILDEN has to be bolstered up with letters and dispatches from MANTON MARBLE that he was opposed to the peace resolution of the Chicago Convention of 1864, and with a speech from HEWITT to show that he "contributed" money to raise a Tammany regiment in New York. If his patriotism had been open to the day it would not now have needed this very questionable backing.

It was well remarked by Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, in the House on Monday last, that "since the culmination of expenditures in 1866, a steady, prudent and entirely safe reduction in the expenses of the Government, year by year, has been the policy of the Republican party." The last Republican House reduced the annual appropriations some seventeen millions, and had the present House been Republican the work of reduction would have gone on regularly, but intelligently and safely. The self glorification of RANDALL, therefore, over the saving effected this year, is simply childish. The Republican policy would have done the work much better.

The absence of the editor from the city has prevented an earlier notice of the following, which appeared in the *Post* of Tuesday last:

> We have been informed that a committee of Republican soldiers called on the editor of the COMMERCIAL and requested him to contradict the statement that the Bounty Equalization bill passed by the House was a mere swindle for the purpose of enriching claim agents. This statement he declined to make, and we presume that he holds that the soldiers who want an equalization of bounties are mere swindlers or the friends of a swindle. We commend the subject to the "boys in blue."

"We have been informed" is very poor authority for anything. No such committee has ever waited upon the editor of the COMMERCIAL, to ascertain his views upon that or any other question, and consequently he never declined to make any statement on the subject. The right of the *Post* to "*presume*" what opinions we hold has never yet been conceded. Its presumption is unbounded; but, if it is all the same to that presumptuous sheet, the editor of the COMMERCIAL prefers to expres his own opinions, and he is ready to satisfy the soldiers, or any other body of men, who choose to inquire of him, as to his sentiments on the bounty question or any other.

The instructions of the President, through Secretary CAMERON, to the commanding General of the Army, directing him, in agreement with the spirit of the LORD resolution, to so dispose the disengaged forces under his command that they may be in readiness to be used, upon the requisition of the proper authorities, to insure a free and fair election in the Southern States, are gall and wormwood to the Democracy. Of all things in the world nothing is more dreaded by that party than a fair election in those sections where shotguns and Democratic majorities have heretofore been the chief products. The revolution was, of course, a mere political trick, and the party howls with rage because it has been taken at its word. The ground now assumed is the pestiferous doctrine that even if a State Government takes no steps whatever to enforce the laws of the State, or even if it encourages their viola- n, the General Government still has no interfere, even though such viola- State laws should involve an the State Government and a policy and administration of Government.

nessage of the President to vhich he asserted that Con- titutional right to abolish , raises a comparatively esting question. It is position of foreign is like that of Jus- and other officers itution, one which House, while, on t that very few of e been created by t the exceptional dent and the Sen- ere it was proper keep a representa- ake them sustain, , the rule. A high is that the power of the int ambassadors for par- is unquestioned, but that send a Minister resident unless the office has previ- reated by Congress, either by enactment or by an appropriation. The effect of the message will probably be to cause a careful examination of the subject and a recourse to such action as shall remove all doubt.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT.

The direct party vote in the Senate on the School Amendment, all the Republicans voting for it and all the Democrats against it, is another illustration of the insincerity of the Democratic platform upon this subject, and of the usual talk of the Democratic leaders.

The School Amendment was originally offered in the House, in the early part of the session by Mr. BLAINE, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It slumbered there for seven months, and then, in order to meet the necessities of the Democratic canvass for the Presidency, it was thought best to bring it out of the committee, and by passing it in an emasculated form, take the whole question out of the Presidential campaign.

As originally framed, the amendment was very loosely drawn. We pointed out, at the time it was offered, the defects in it, and called attention to the necessity for making it more efficient; but, weak as it was at first, the Democratic Committee on Judiciary made it still weaker, and reported it to the House with a new section added prohibiting Congress from exercising any power to enforce it. In this shape the Democrats of the House passed it, well knowing that it meant nothing in that shape, and fondly deluded themselves with the belief that the Senate would feel compelled to pass it in that form.

But the Senate knew better. It was amended in that body so as to mean something. Its purpose was there so clearly defined, and so plainly outlined that it was not possible to escape from or misunderstand it. And when it came down to the clear proposition of forbidding the States from making *any* appropriation whatever, from *any* fund whatever, in aid of sectarian schools, the Democrats showed their true colors in rallying in a body against it. They dared not to vote for an amendment that shut the doors of the State Treasuries against sectarian schools; and as they constitute more than one-third of the Senate, they were able by their negative vote to defeat the amendment. The responsibility of its defeat rests upon them, exclusively; and instead of taking the school question out of politics, they have, by their defeat of this amendment, precipitated that question upon the people, and made it a live issue in the pending Presidential campaign.

To show the difference between the amendment as it passed the House, and the amendment as it was defeated in the Senate, we append the two. The following is the amendment as it passed the House:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following be proposed to the several States of the United States as an amendment to the Constitution, namely:
>
> ARTICLE 16. No State shall make a law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any funds so raised, or lands so used, be divided among any religious sects or denominations. This article shall not vest, enlarge or diminish the legislative power of Congress.

It will be seen, from this, that it merely prohibited the diversion, to sectarian uses, of money raised by *taxation* for school purposes, or from the general *school* fund, or from the proceeds of the sale of school lands. It did *not* prohibit the appropriation of monies from the public or general fund of the Treasury for the use of sectarian schools, the words "or from any public fund *therefor*," meaning any public fund for school purposes; and this door for such appropriations being thus left wide open, and Congress being restrained, by the last clause of the amendment, from any legislation to enforce it, the Democratic conspirators felt that they had very smoothly covered up their plans, and while *seeming* to satisfy public opinion, had done nothing, really, to offend the friends of sectarian appropriations. The Democrats could, and did, vote for this harmless amendment; but when it came to voting for an absolute prohibition, they shrank from offending their friends and voted against it. The following is the shape in which the Senate amended the House resolution:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives (two-thirds of the members of each House concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States: An *amendment* to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by *three-fourths of said Legislatures*, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution, namely:
>
> ARTICLE 16, Section 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise hereof, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property, and no public revenue, nor any loan of credit, by, or under authority of the United States, or any State, Territory, district or municipal corporation shall be appropriated to, or made, or used for the support of any school, educational or other institution under the control of any religious sect, organization or denomination, or where, in particular, the creed or tenets of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination shall be taught; and no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue, or loan of credit, and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have the effect to impair the rights of property already vested.
>
> SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of violation of this article.

There is no mistaking the purport of this. It means what it says, and it says what it means; and this is the amendment which the Democrats of the Senate defeated by voting against it, in a body. They could vote for the House amendment, because it meant nothing; but they voted against the Senate amendment because it reached, directly and plainly, the object nominally, but not really, aimed at in the House amendment.

In voting against this Senate amendment the Democrats of the Senate have declared that it is not their object, nor that of their party, to prevent appropriations of the public money to sustain sectarian schools. If, as they pretend to allege, that was the purpose of the House amendment, it was none the less the purpose of the Senate amendment also; with this advantage in favor of the latter that it was more guarded and explicit in its details. Why, then, did they vote for the unguarded resolution and against the explicit one? Simply because the one permitted what it deceitfully pretended to prohibit, and the other specifically and explicitly prohibited what they were opposed to prohibiting.

The school question, consequently, is not settled, nor removed from the pending canvass. It is a direct issue, and the Democrats are responsible for the fact that it is so. The Republicans are arrayed upon the side of hostility to sectarian schools supported by public money, and the Democrats have, by this vote in the Senate, marshalled themselves in favor of such appropriations. They have made that issue themselves, and they must meet it, whether they are willing or unwilling. They could have taken it out of politics, altogether, if they had been sincere in their protestations; but their sincerity having been tested by a direct vote upon a plain proposition, they have chosen the alternative of keeping the question before the people for *their* decision. To that tribunal let them go, and there let them answer why they have placed themselves in the attitude they have chosen to occupy.

THE EXPOSITION.

At noon to-day the Second Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute will be opened to the public. It is not claimed that all will be in perfect readiness, such affairs never are at the outset. But in less than a week all interstices will be filled in, and the enterprise will be in full operation. The earliness of the opening, the absence of help, waiting one on another and the inertia peculiar to Pittsburgh, have delayed exhibitors, although there will be a reasonably good display at the opening. The promenade concert by the Great Western Band, in the evening, the Art Gallery and Floral Hall will make up for other temporary deficiencies, and the public will be gratified to know that our second Exposition is safely launched. A week will certainly, when the plans of the managers are fully realized, develop it into a noble and attractive display. The Chamber of Commerce has warmly commended it to public support, which has been reciprocated by the Board of Directors of the Institute extending an invitation to the Chamber to hold its sessions in the Institute building during the Exposition.

It is not necessary to dwell on past differences, or the several points that have been raised; but as a public journal, we recognize the general value of an institution of this character, to the interest of our city. Even if it brought no direct and immediate trade to us, it acts as a great advertising medium; and announces, far and wide, that the life current still flows through our industries, and that Pittsburgh is alive, and ready to bid for the trade of the country. If it did no more than this, it would still be of great value to this city. But actual facts show that the influence of expositions in promoting direct trade is very marked. Last year, a firm in the malleable iron business received, as the result of their exhibit at our Exposition, a regular cash order for four tons a month, which they continue to fill to this day; one firm received a continuous order from England through their exhibit, and the business of others was largely increased. Our banks certified that deposits increased largely last year, during, and for a time after the Exposition. Thus there were direct and material benefits resulting from it. The pressure of the times has made the effort this year unusually severe in getting up the Exposition, but it is now so advanced that fears of failure are dismissed, and the people are invited to patronize their home institution, which is working so largely for their benefit.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The exportation of our locomotives and cars is reviving.

Chinese servants are wanted in England. We have a lot of 'em to spare.

There is now twenty-one feet of straight channel through the Eads jetties.

The American style of sacred song is now being greatly practiced in England.

And now it is calves that are reported dying from heat and sunstroke. Next!

Huckleberries in many parts of New Jersey are selling at one and two cents a quart.

Peach peelings, heretofore a waste product of the canning factories, are now used in making peach brandy.

The chief demanded for explosives now comes from mining; formerly railroads were the largest consumers.

The Delaware river is lower at present than it has been for many years, and in some places is almost fordable.

The dark green fields of corn with their nodding tassels now form the most attractive feature of the rural landscape.

The full amount needed for the Poughkeepsie bridge has at length been subscribed, and Boston rubs its hands with glee.

The descendants of John Smith are to have a reunion at Peapack, N. J., on the 6th prox. The railroads will be jammed.

Disraeli is now a peer. In one of his novels he calls a peerage a "refuge for incompetency, or a step toward the grave."

A fat man can sit on the thumb nail of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty to be erected in New York by the Frenchmen.

The early August sweet apple, eaten when still moist with the morning dew, is an appetizer superior to a punch or cocktail.

A man in Burlington, Iowa, has used tobacco freely for ninety-six years, and still lives. He probably chewed the "Century" brand.

An immense bed of bituminous coal on a stratum of over twenty feet in thickness has just been struck near San Benito, California.

Hard times are bad, but famine is worse. So long as food is plentiful and cheap we have little to fear from want. The crops are splendid.

Grapes are ripening very early owing to the intense heat of the summer. The yield promises to be abundant and excellent in quality.

Boston's new free vegetable market has already materially reduced the price of all garden produce, and now there is a cry for free meat markets.

People who wish to violate the law against the marriage of idiots are still advertising for matrimonial partners, in the New York *Herald*.

The first meeting of the joint committee for the investigation of the Chinese question will be held in San Francisco, on the 18th of October.

New Britain, Connecticut, has a Democratic paper, which distinguishes itself by alluding to Congressman Lamar as "this negro from the South."

The members of the various New York Trades' Unions have dwindled from 73,000 in 1872 to about 15,000 in 1876. This is a decrease of about four-fifths.

A valuable mine of the best quality of feldspar has been found in Connecticut. The discovery is important, as all the best feldspar has heretofore been imported.

The demand of Great Britain for American food products is steadily increasing, and the increase, not to be checked by Crimean superabundance this year, bids fair to grow.

One of the anti-tax-paying Smith sisters, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, has translated the whole Bible five times, twice from the Greek, twice from the Hebrew and Greek, and once from the Vulgate.

The religious communities show a growing disposition to desert the temples of worship made with hands for the more inviting sanctuaries of nature. Camp meetings are now in full flower throughout the land.

It is an interesting fact that business is increasing on the new roads out West more rapidly than on the parent stems, showing that the country is gradually catching up with the premature railroad expansion of 1868-73.

The steamers Celtic and City of Chester left Liverpool on their last voyage on the same day, passed and re-passed each other three or four times on the way, and arrived off quarantine within twenty minutes of each other.

The agent of the New England river cotton manufacturers, who was sent to South America several months ago to open a market for American fabrics, sends home encouraging reports, and is sanguine that a large trade can be established.

A Georgia mule was recently struck by lightning and knocked insensible, and while lying on the ground another current came along and killed the animal, which proves that lightning does strike twice in the same place. And it is absolutely necessary when it wants to kill a mule.

May was the hottest May for forty-five years. June saw May and went five better, July was as much hotter than June as a red hot stove is hotter than a cake of ice: and the patient individual who can struggle through this month successfully need have no fears of sighing even for a fan in the next world.

The potato bug has appeared on several islands off the New England coast without perceptible means of ferriage from the main land, and the captain of a New London vessel reports being boarded while at sea by the genuine Colorado beetle, and that they came in such numbers as to necessitate the closing of the hatches.

History repeats itself. The fourth chapter of Genesis has a reference to the first cattle show and horticultural exhibition recorded in history: "And in the process of time it came to pass that Cain brought the fruits of the ground as an offering unto the Lord, and Abel also brought the firstlings of his flocks and the fat thereof."

PERSONAL.

Lord Cardross, son and heir of the Earl of Buchan, is about to marry a cousin of Nellie Grant's husband.

The destitution now existing in Chicago among respectable men who have seen better days is said to be terrible.

Chief Justice F. M. Cooley, of Michigan, has been appointed the law lecturer in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

One of the wealthiest farmers in Dubuque county, Iowa, has been sued by his daughter for $20,000 damage for defamation of character.

Ex Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, is working hard in his Providence mills to redeem his fortunes and pay the firm's debts, due next February. When the dams were overflowed recently he went to work among his laborers and as one of them.

The other day in Agricultural Hall, at the Exposition, a young lady, feathered, flounced and jeweled to the last degree, looked at some growing corn in front of Duryea's starch pavilion and sweetly inquired, while she timidly touched the leaves: "Is this the corn starch plant and does the starch grow in pods?"

The great-grandfather of General Harrison, Indiana's candidate for Governor, was Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the President *pro tem.* of Congress on the day that immortal document was passed. The General traces his ancestry to the fifteenth century. A member of his family sat in the Long Parliament, and in 1649 voted for the execution of Charles I. Twelve years later he was dangling at the end of a rope as a regicide.

THE PRESENT WAR.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, July 24, 1876.

For four days I have been trying to muster strength to make one more appeal to the Christian people of the United States on behalf of the Christian people of the United States ruthlessly butchered by the Christian people of the United States: but again and again have I left my table and gone to bed, feeling that words are useless; that some fatal destiny is driving the nation to destruction; that she has been given over to judicial blindness and her moral sense so perverted that one might as well contend with the course of the Mississippi as seek to turn her into the channels of common sense, common justice or the most ordinary prudence or self-preservation.

American papers of the 4th, 5th and 6th insts. reached us four days ago, with endless columns of self-gratulation and self-glorification, coupled with a short and succinct account of the massacre of the Custer family and the entire body of men under their command; the murder of over three hundred American citizens by the allies and wards of the American Government, armed with the most deadly weapons, equipped, fed, clothed and commissioned for the deadly work by American Christianity!

Surely, the world never before presented such a spectacle! The people who are at ease in their possessions may sit quietly and read accounts of the deadly wrongs, the cruel outrages committed by the United States against her own citizens, who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to plant schools and churches in the savage wilds, but eternal justice does not sleep, and there will be a fearful reckoning.

Nineteen-twentieths of the people of the United States, of the free States, even, utterly refused, twenty-five years ago, to consider the wrongs of the American slave. It was none of their business, that three millions on our soil were bought and sold and worked like cattle, and held their lives at the will of their owners. Nay, so far from sympathizing with the oppressed, they took sides with the oppressor, and even the Church became the bulwark of oppression and threw her influence on the side of the aristocratic class who lived by extorting the unpaid toil of the laborer, and could afford to pay large pew rents out of their ill-gotten gain.

Slavery became a divine institution under the alchemy of money, and the Southern aristocrat who whipped women and robbed cradles for a living became the anointed of heaven to fulfill the curse of a drunken father on an indelicate son. Now the copper colored lord of the Western plains has taken the place of his discarded brother of the Southern cotton field and become the sword of the Lord and of Gideon to avenge the wrongs of his race. Wrongs, whatever they are, committed by his alley in this struggle of barbarism against civilization.

Noah cursed Canaan, therefore the American Christians, north of Mason and Dixon's line, aided and abetted men, Christian or infidel as the case might be, in buying and selling, and murdering American Christians, or infidels, as the case might be.

The American Government has made and broken treaties with savages, therefore the American Government arms, equips, feeds and clothes these same savages, and hands over her Western troops and settlers as suitable victims, whose lives are to atone for her wrong!

Eastern Christians have long ago won permanent and secure homes by fighting Indians on equal terms. The sons are troubled in their minds about the title deeds of the homes thus won for and transmitted to them by the fathers they profess to honor, and to appease the spirit of justice they hand the Western settler over to the tender mercies of the savages infuriated by Eastern injustice.

Not content with leaving them to secure their right to live in the Lord's world, against its insolent denial by men who wish to keep it a wilderness for their own use, Eastern philanthropists take up arms against Western civilization and Christianity, sends out petty tracts, butcher knives, Spencer rifles, powder and bullets to their dearly beloved red brethren and assures them that, if it seems good unto them to use said implements of war, in destruction of their enemies, their Eastern allies will see to it that no greater punishment than a few Protestant prayers, shall be meeted out unto them. They may murder men, women and children at will and their dearly beloved brother, Jonathan Sniffle, will see to it that the deed shall be rewarded with more butcher knives, more blankets, more beans, more bullets, and only the drawback of a few more prayers and pretty pow-wows from pleasant Peace Commissioners!

I connot write or think connectedly. My thoughts go off to that dreadful slaughter perpetrated by a Christian people on her own brave soldiers, and all the glory of the centennial is shut out from my eyes. I think of the fearful outrages and insults, the terrible mutilations, the horrors through which these brave men sold their lives! Happy they who found death before they were overcome and disarmed! Happy they who died by the Spencer rifles rather than the butcher knives furnished by their Government for their dismemberment!

I think of the terror which must fill thousands of Western homes; of the distracted fathers and mothers, who gather their little ones around them and kneel to ask God's mercy and protection from the cruelty of that Government bound by every tie of honor to protect them.

When Little Crow proposed to his tribe to aid the South by commencing war in Minnesota, and the warriors objected on the ground of probable vengance, he said: "Oh, no! White man no like Indian! Indian catch white man and kill him. White man catch Indian, feed him, give him blankets, guns, send him way!"

On this assurance they joined him in one of the most fearful massacres ever perpetrated by savages on a civilized people. When the people of Minnesota captured, tried and convicted three hundred of the miscreants of murder in the first degree, and would have hanged them, the United States interposed, took them out of the hands of the State authorities, fed them, gave them guns, ammunition, blankets and provisions, chartered a steamboat to give them a ride, took them down the Mississippi, up the Missouri, a ten or twelve days' trip, and turned them loose two days' walk from where their murders had been committed, and the phophecy of Little Crow was fulfilled to the letter.

They were thus disposed of that the Southern sympathizers, who have always kept control of Indian affairs, might make gain by robbing the Government. Now these unhanged murderers, these implacable Sioux, are at their old business, creating a diversion in favor of the lost cause.

In 1876, as in 1862, they would draw off troops who are in the way of the South, getting possession of the Government, and as the South has availed herself of the mistaken magnanimity of her conqueror to reverse positions, so its ally, the Indian Bureau, avails itself of the mistaken piety of the North to do its bloody work of robbery and murder.

People are startled to find that, in the good, old Democratic days, a Secretary of the Interior robbed the Government by exchanging Indian Bureau funds for worthless Southern stocks, but this is a very small part of the robbery of that old Bureau. It has been a den of thieves and murderers from the beginning, and will be to the end.

It has no other use. It is the great thief harbor of the nation, and the few honest men who ever got into it, are used as tools and lures. All efforts at reforming it must be on a par with regulating prostitution, or gambling or any other crime. The Indian Bureau is the great chronic crime of the American people.

It had its origin in Wm. Penn's grand, sanctimonious swindle in which he committed the crime against God, of assuming that he had created a continent, like America, for the exclusive use and behoof of a few thousand lazy savages, and commissioned them to hold it forever, as the scene of their mutual butcheries and exterminating wars; while he had left millions of his industrious children, without lot, part or heritage in the world to which he had assigned them.

There never was a greater libel on Divine justice than that which assumed that this country belonged, exclusively to the savages who inhabited it when Columbus landed on its shores. The assumption is a solemn recognition of the principle repudiated in the next breath. They held it by the right of conquest. Penn recognized that right, as sacred to savages, while denying its validity in case of a civilized nation, and his celebrated good talk with the King, as a tissue of absurdity. The savages had done just what Penn argued the English King could not do, viz.: Gone over there in their boats, claimed the land they discovered, conquered the people who were there before them, and held it. This right of conquest Penn held most sacred in their case, and in the case of his own, and the King's English possessions, but a similar title acquired against the Indians would have been a violation of natural justice. So, abandoning, theoretically, the title on which all the land in the world was held, he set up a new standard, and got by cunning what the King proposed to take by force. Grant that he was right, and that this continent belonged to the Indians, what equivalent did he ever give them for his share of it?

What relation, in commercial values, did his bale of beads and blankets have to the broad acres of which he became lord, through his shrewdness at a bargain?

Penn originated the idea of cheating Indians, instead of conquering them, and our Indian Bureau, with its incalculable frauds on the Government and outrages on humanity, is but the natural outgrowth of that evil seed.

Our Indian system is the result of a misconception of God's plan, such a misconception as was natural to a European aristocrat, who believed that one man might, rightfully, keep ten thousand acres of land for a deer park, while ten thousand men starved for want of enough ground to grow bread.

It is this old aristocratic taint in our blood which made the "small farmers and greasy mechanics" of the North bow down before the lords of a thousand acres and a hundred slaves, and which now makes us the "white slaves" of the copper-colored gentry, who claim as right divine ten thousand acres for the maintainance of every person of their tribes.

We make loud professions of our respect for labor, but treat as demi-gods those fellows who openly despise it and claim a right to live by the labor of others. White men patiently as mules work to raise bread and beans and beef for the Indian aristocrat who lies in the shade and plays poker for amusement when he is not murdering some of his serfs to bring the others to terms.

So the people of the North are at war with themselves. As David murdered Uriah by the hand of the enemy, we murder our own citizens and soldiers by the hand of the savage foes. When will the Christian people of the East cease to butcher the Christian people of the West by the hand of hostile Indians whom they feed and clothe, keep in idlenss and arm for this bloody work?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

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WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
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invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

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Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

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From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

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All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
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A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

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1876. Established 23 Years. 1876.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

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Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of our patrons and others visiting our Exposition, which opens to-day, we have farther added to our very full stock some very special attractions and bargains, of which an examination will amply repay. Everything at extremely low figures. Departments all very full and complete.

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AT 23 CENTS,

An extra good bargain in newest and most desirable shades in extra weight and finest Poplins, sold formerly at 33c. New Tycoon Repps and Fancy Plaids, in a very choice line of new styles.

DRESS GOODS.

At 15c, Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 20c, Black Striped Grenadines—extra bargain.

CASHMERES.

At 45c, Black and Colored Cashmeres—very cheap.
Fine Colored Cashmeres in newest colors, at very low prices.

NEW SILKS.

Best value in Black and Colored Silks, Fancy and Mourning Silks, Checked and Striped Silks, Brocade Silks, &c., all at our usual very low prices.

SACQUINGS, &C.

Ladies' Cloths, Ladies' Sacquings, Flannels, plain and barred, Brocades, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Repps, Delaines, Velvets, Velveteens, Lawns, Percales, &c.; Cassimeres, Jeans, Fine Cloths, Doeskins, &c.

☞ At $1 00, an Unlaundried Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, warranted, and full 2100 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, 3-ply, finely finished, felled seams, and fit perfect--all sizes on hand.

Department B.

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Greatest reductions in prices of Muslins, Sheetings, &c. Sheetings at 4½, 5 and 5½c; 37-inch Muslin at 6¼c, very heavy; at 7½c, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings. Bleached Muslin, 7-8 at 6c, 4-4 at 7c, soft finish at 8c; Lonesdale and Fruit-of-Loom at 10c.

Tickings reduced to 10 and 12½c; Feather Tickings at 15c; Bed Checks at 12½c, or 9 yards for $1; Cheviots at 10, 11 and 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Tabling at 25, 28 and 30c; very fine Tabling at 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c; Red Tabling at 62½, 75, 87½c and $1. Loom Linen at 33c, very great bargain; Loom Linen at 50c, a special bargain.

Bed Quilts at 70 and 80c; Colored Quilts at 87½c; Bates' Toilet Quilts only $1. 21 yards best quality Prints, in short lengths, for $1.

CALICOS, &C.

Calicos at 4½ and 5c, best makes and newest styles at 6¼c; new line Chintzes at 10, 11 and 12½c.

Special attention is asked to a lot of remnants of Irish Linens at half-price.

Crashes at 6¼, 8⅓ and 10c; Towels at lowest figures. At 11c, White Striped Piques. At 12c, Satin Striped Piques.

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Some very special bargains. At 70c, a full dressed White Shirt. At 85c, a very heavy White Unlaundried Shirt. At 75c, an Unlaundried Shirt with good Linnen Front and Cuffs, latest cut and perfect fitting.

At $1, an Unlaundried Shirt made of Wamsutta Muslin (warranted) and very fine 2100 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, seams all felled and fit guaranteed, all sizes. At $1, the Progress Shirt, two in one.

At $1 25 and $1 50, White and Colored Progess Shirt, two in one.

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At 45c, White Balbriggan Hosiery, silk stitched, reduced from 75c.

At 8 and 10c, Childrens and Misses' Colored Hose.

Ladies' Colored Hose, a fine article, at 18¾c.

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Soap, Perfumeries,
Bluing Hammers, &c., and an endless variety of Small Wares.

DEPARTMENT D.

Parasols very cheap. Embroideries at great reductions. Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gimps, Kid and Lisle Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Linen Sets, Corsets, Mottoes, Zephyrs, Veilings, Hats, Bonnets and Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Plumes, Ruchings, &c.

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LINEN SUITS.

Great bargains in Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Plain Linen Suits and Overdresses. Ladies' Seal Brown and Navy Blue Chintz Overdresses.

At $2 50, Ladies' Barred Jaconet Suits, worth $8 00.

Ladies' Suits in Black and Colored Alpacas, Debege, Cashmere, Pongees, Poplins, Grenadines, newest styles and shades Brocade, and Black and Colored Silks.

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Misses' Suits in Linen and Alpacas. Ladies, Misses and Boys' Calico and Embroidered Waists. Ladies' White Embroidered Tucked Sacques.

Boys' Linen Blouses, Children's P. K. Dresses, braided, Infants' Marseilles and Merino Cloaks. Embroidered Robes, Dresses, Slips and Skirts.

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Ladies' Gauze and Muslin Underwear; Ladies' Drawers, Chemises and Skirts at 75c.

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Table and Piano Covers, Panniers, Bustles, Hoopskirts, &c., new styles.

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Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all kinds. Slippers at the very lowest prices.

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LINEN SUITS,
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We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

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Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

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We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

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We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

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This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

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Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pastule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

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Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.
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An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
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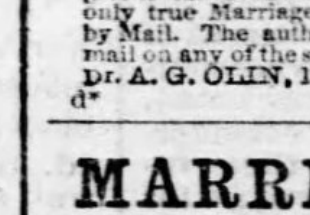
MARRIAGE GUIDE.



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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established in 1857.)

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*
MWF*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnold's Parker Acc.	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	8:30 a m	Arnolds ParkAc	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc	12:20 p m	Arnolds ParkAc	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex	2:05 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:45 p m
Arnolds ParkAc	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Buffalo Ex	7:30 p m
Arnolds ParkAc	11:10 p m	Arnolds ParkAc	10:05 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Emlenton 3:15 p m, arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m., New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast Line daily at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m. Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:00 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:41 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:56 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:01 and 9:36 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:0 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:26 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........7:36 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily..........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:51 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:36 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:00 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06, 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a m.

Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

City Time.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:46 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........3:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m
Market Train for Butler..........5:51 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler..........9:56 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:58 a m, 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Express	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:17 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:27 p m
Fast Through Mail	6:02 p m	Erie Ex	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:47 a m
Enon Ac	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	10:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	11:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a

Fast Through Mail Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	3:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	8:02 a m
Dennison Ac	7:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac	9:42 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Columbus Mail	3:42 p m	Washington Ac	4:57 p m
Washington Ac	5:07 p m	Columbus Mail	5:32 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:27 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	2:12 a m
Mansfield Ac	11:02 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:12 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily.
Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after JULY 10, 1876, Trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail	7:45 a m	Through Ex	7:15 a m
McKeesport Ac	9:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ex	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	Uniontown Ex	5:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	7:40 p m
Church Train	12:45 p m	Church Train	10:55 a m

Mail Trains daily. Through Express departs daily except Sunday. Through Express arrives daily, except Monday. Accommodation Trains and Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday. Church Trains, Sunday only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST TO WASHINGTON, and the only line via the National Capital to the Eastern cities.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Through Express, and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

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59 FOURTH AVENUE
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S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 18, 1876.

The week draws to close without any marked alteration in the general banking situation. What improvement, if any, has taken place in view of the close approach of the fall trade has been so much in the usual routine of counter business as to be imperceptible. There may be a slight increase in the commercial demand for money, but the supply of loanable funds continues so much in excess of requirements, that the improvement is wholly lost sight of. We think, however, that the Clearing House statement will be likely to show a little larger volume of operations, and it will be fair to presume other classes of banking business are also slightly increased. On the whole, however, the local monetary situation can only be termed dull and lifeless, with discounts very easy, and the general situation as devoid of especial features as it has been for many weeks past.

—We give below a table of the abstract of the condition of the National Banks of the United States as shown by their statements to the Comptroller of the Currency, on June 30th, 1876, compared with that of May 12th, 1876. The alterations are mainly those in the direction of liquidation and accumulation as shown by the decrease in loans and over drafts, and the increase in deposit accounts and exchanges. The statement shows an increase in strength, the cash assets being nearly $37,000,000 in excess of what they were on May 12, while the deposits have increased by about the same amount, which is about a quarter of the regular proportion. The decrease in circulation, between the two dates, was about $6,000,000, while there was a slight increase in capital. The comparative statement is as follows:

Resources.	June 30.	May 12.
Loans and discounts	$929,952,123 38	$936,395,919 22
Overdrafts	3,734,497 07	3,499,136 12
Bonds for circulation	339,141,750 00	341,537,750 00
Bonds for deposits	14,328,000 00	14,123,000 00
U. S. bonds on hands	30,842,300 00	26,577,000 00
Other stocks & bonds	32,982,805 75	30,905,195 82
Due from reserve agents	87,489,900 90	88,769,083 97
Due from other national banks	46,442,588 75	44,328,609 46
Due from State banks and bankers	11,963,948 23	11,262,193 96
Real estate, &c	42,722,415 27	42,183,958 78
Current expenses and taxes	5,025,519 38	6,829,673 35
Premiums paid	10,621,634 03	10,414,347 28
Checks and cash items	11,723,505 17	9,680,623 87
Exchanges for C. H.	75,328,878 84	56,836,632 63
Bills of nat. banks	20,398,422 00	20,347,964 00
Fractional currency	1,987,897 41	2,771,786 26
Specie (gold coin)	4,827,671 18	4,991,176 86
Silver coin	1,627,666 24	....
U. S. gold certificates	18,764,320 00	16,729,980 00
Legal tender notes	90,836,876 00	79,858,661 00
U. S. certificates of deposit	27,955,000 00	27,380,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	14,805,346 54	15,028,452 43
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,258,061 01	1,883,227 77
Total	$1,825,760,967 28	$1,793,306,002 78
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	$500,393,796 00	$500,982,006 00
Surplus fund	131,897,197 31	131,795,899 94
Other undivided profits	46,609,341 51	49,039,278 75
Nat. bank circulation	294,448,418 00	300,261,760 00
State bank do	650,202 00	657,385 00
Dividends unpaid	6,121,675 30	2,325,523 51
Individual deposits	641,432,886 08	612,354,979 59
U. S. deposits	7,630,702 67	8,493,995 18
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,429,959 78	2,505,273 30
Due national banks	131,699,020 36	127,880,045 04
Due State banks	51,467,140 10	46,776,969 52
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,867,622 24	4,653,450 05
Bills payable	6,173,006 03	5,650,125 87
Total	$1,825,760,967 28	$1,793,306,002 78

—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Bulletin* with regard to the proposed issue of the $300,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds, that the proposition is to have the bonds that go abroad sold by a syndicate. A syndicate is ready for operations, and it is an American organization composed of seven parties, to wit: The Bank of Commerce (New York), Seligman & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Drexel & Co., E. Von Hoffman & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., with their allies. There is no doubt in the world that the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to go on and negotiate his four and a half per cent. bonds under the funding act of 1870, as brought forward in the Revised Statutes.

In this connection, however, another question arises as to whether these bonds can be used by the national banks as security for their circulation. It has been said that under a favorable interpretation of the law the banks would probably take out $50,000,000 of currency this fall against deposits of these bonds, which would retire $24,000,000 of legal tenders, and this new circulation would be used to move the crops and in the general course of trade. While we may retain our opinion as to the accuracy of such calculations, the question as to how much currency may be issued against a deposit of such bonds is important. The correspondent referred to says:

> It was all very well, so long as the 5 per cent. bonds were for sale, for a bank to come forward and get its currency; but the question now at issue is whether, with 4½ per cents. at 3, the market value shall be considered, or the fact that the law says not exceeding 90 per cent. of the amount of the par value of the bonds shall be delivered in currency. It is, so far as this is concerned, a question whether the percentage of issue of currency to banks shall be rated upon the basis of 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds deposited for security, or upon their market value. There is no prohibition; on the contrary, there is in the spirit of the law every inducement held out to the banks and to the Secretary of the Treasury to coax the banks into the arrangement. Secretary Morrill proposes to be liberal and just.

—On the passage by the French Assembly of [illegible] empowering the Minister of Finance to suspend the co[illegible]age of the silver five franc pieces, M. Say [illegible] declared he intended to apply [illegible] to stop the coinage of silver legal tender money. Further than this, however, he would not go, although his refusal to entertain any idea of demonetising silver coin was less absolute than on the former occasion. He even admitted that if the value of silver compared with gold continued to fall, the Government might be forced to reconsider the present monetary system. But before taking any steps, France should wait to see what course was followed by the United States and England, both of which countries were more deeply interested in the question.

—The London *Economist* says: "The upward movement in the price of silver has been in some degree checked by an uncertainty as to the policy of the German Government, and as to the quantity of silver it is likely to send to this market. And we fear that this impediment to what would otherwise be the course of business is likely to continue for some time, for we believe that the German Government has not made up its own mind, and that different officials in it have different opinions on the subject." The *Economist* adds: "There are no data for saying with certainty how much old silver will come into the German Government, or how much new subsidiary silver they will issue in place of it, and therefore officials, like other persons, necessarily differ in their ideas of the amount that the German Government will have to sell in the market, which is the difference between these."

—The following table shows the prices of Gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 18, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞	110¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120⅛	120	....	....	119⅞	....
5-20's, 1865	115¼	115⅝	....	....	114⅞	....
5-20's, 1865 (new)	116⅛	116⅛	....	....	116¼	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅜	119⅛	....	....	119¼	....
5-20's, 1867	119⅜	119¼	....	....	119⅜	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121	121	....	....	121	....
5-20's, 1868	121½	121	....	....	121	....
10-40's	116⅝	116⅜	....	....	116½	....
10-40's, coupons	119⅜	119⅜	....	....	119⅜	....
Currency 6's	126	126⅛	....	....	126	....
New 5 per cents	117⅜	117⅜	....	....	117⅜	....
Western Union Tel	71⅜	71⅛	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71½
Quicksilver	14	....	....	12	....	....
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24½	24⅜	24¼	....	24⅜
Panama	128	....	....	130	....	....
Adams Express	110¼	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86	....	....	86	....	....
American Express	61⅜	....	....	61⅜	....	....
United States Ex	60½	....	....	60⅜	....	....
New York Central	....	106½	....	....	....	106½
Erie	14⅜	....	14¼	14⅜	....	14⅛
Michigan Central	42	42⅜	41¼	41½	41⅜	41¼
Michigan Southern	54¼	....	54⅛	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜
Illinois Central	....	....	....	89	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	93⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	38⅝	....	....	....	38⅝	38½
Do. preferred	63⅛	....	63	63¼	62½	62⅜
Rock Island	....	106½	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	106⅜
St. Paul common	....	....	36⅜	....	36⅜	36⅜
Do. preferred	....	69⅛	69	69	69⅛	68⅜
Wabash, common	....	....	....	17½	....	17½
Ohio & Mississippi	13⅜	....	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13¼
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	63¼
Harlem	137½	....	....	137½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾	....	....	13	....	....
Atlantic & Pac., pre	....	....	....	....	....	2½
Iron Mountain	17⅛	....	....	17⅜	....	....
C., C. & I. C	3¾	....	....	4⅛	....	3⅞
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	5⅝
South Carolinas, Apl	....	32	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	107	....	....	106¾	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¼	49⅝	....
Reading	44⅛	44¼	....
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	139¼
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	....	....	10⅜
Lehigh Valley	....	....	56¼
Central Transportation	....	....	44¾
C. & St. L., m. b	....	....	82

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Money closed easy 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $346,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $69,000. Clearings $[illegible],000,000. Sterling firm at 487¼@489.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 111 and closing at 110¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds stronger for all issues except 65's, which are weak on the probability of replacing the new four and a half per cent. loan. Railroad bonds firm. State securities steady, except Tennessees, which are lower. Stocks weak and lower on circulation of unfounded rumors affecting the standing of financial institutions of high character and capitalists identified with coal roads. The decline ranged from ½@1½ per cent., with the greatest falling off in Michigan Central, New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. In final sales the market was steadier in tone. Express stocks firm. Transactions 91,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Western Union, 30,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central and 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71⅛	Rock Island	106⅜
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	36⅜
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	68⅜
Pacific Mail	24⅝	Toledo & Wabash	1⅞
Mariposa	6⅝	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	7⅜	Ft. Wayne	102½
Adams Express	110⅝	Terre Haute	5½
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	13½
American Ex	61¾	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	60⅝	Do. preferred	108¼
New York Central	106¼	Ohio & Mississippi	13¼
Erie	14	Delaware & Lack.	68¼
Do. preferred	20	Atlantic & P. Tel.	17½
Harlem	137½	Missouri Pacific	5⅝
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	41¼	Indiana Central	3¼
Panama	130	Burlington & Q	120¼
Lake Shore	53⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾
Illinois Central	89¼	Central Pac. bonds	109¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Union Pacific stck	63
Northwestern	38¼	Union Pac. bonds	105⅛
Do. preferred	63¼	Do. land grants	104⅜
C., C., C. & I.	40½	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95¼
N. J. Central	59¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119⅞	New 5's	117⅜
5-20's, 1865	114½	10-40's, registered	115¼
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅞	10-40's, coupons	119⅜
5-20's, 1867	119¼	Currency 6's	126⅛
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	47¾	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	47¼	Missouri 6's	106¾
Virginia, new	27¼		

LONDON, August 18, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106⅜; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 107; new 5's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 13⅝; do preferred 21.

PARIS, August 18.—Rentes 106 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 18.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅜.

BERLIN, August 18.—The specie in the Imperial Bank increased 4,000 marks during the week.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Gold 111⅜. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 544.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 18, 1876.

The course of business to-day was even, without decided change in the general condition of trade. A moderate business was done in most lines, but it seems now as if the process of revival into the full activity of the fall trade will take some weeks more. Prices show no very decided alterations except in provisions, hams having advanced, and bulkmeats, lard and mess pork declined, with the general feeling rather weak.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,172	Apples, bbls	83
Corn, bus	800	Cheese, bxs	181
Wheat, bus	1,768	Butter, pkgs	21
Oats, bus	3,190	Bacon, tcs	30
Potatoes, bus	130	Hay, bales	68

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continues about steady, with no marked alteration. Wheat continues in fair request for choice new winter. We quote new winter at $1 14@1 16 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 16@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and easy, with a fair supply. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@55c for Ohio do; 53@54c for high mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats are steady, with receipts a little increased during the past two days. We quote new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 29@30c for white; 27@28c for mixed. Old are quoted as follows: Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 29@30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c; Rye is weak and nominal at 60@65c ₱ bushel, with no demand. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is unchanged with little of interest to note. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The demand is light and prices are quite weak. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $14 00@15 00 per ton No. 2 $12 00@13 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $16 00@17 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is still a large supply and low prices continue to rule, with sales difficult to make except on choice grades. Prices are easy and unchanged at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—A depressed market is all that can be reported of the general butter trade, with all grades below choice difficult to sell at any price. Choice and fancy qualities are in fair request and steady. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@26c; choice solid packed at 17@18c; prime 13@16c.

CHEESE—There is a good demand and the market is steady at quotations. Receipts are quite liberal. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

EGGS—The market is very quiet, with receipts and demand in very small volume. We quote strictly fresh at 11@12c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There was an active trade in the aggregate with quotations rather irregular owing to the varying circumstances of the quality of the stock, the amount of supply, &c. Prices were generally steady, however. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in some volume at $3 50@4 50 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $4 50@5 50 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@18 00 per hundred. Plums $1 25@1 75 per box.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The demand continues limited and the market is unchanged at former low quotations. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose: 50c@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 35@40c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel for red; $5 50 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy, under liberal receipts, at $2 50@2 75 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet with a light supply, and prices are firm at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

VEGETABLES—There is a fair demand, and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

The general tendency of the market was downward, and shoulders, lard and mess pork ruled lower. The exception was in the case of hams which were advanced. The market was moderately active, a steady jobbing demand being experienced.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11¼c; clear sides 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firmer at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was weak and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¼c ₱ lb; in 3 lb caddies 14¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¾c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra 85@87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75@78c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Showed a downward tendency, with light business at $20 00@20 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8¼@8½c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade continued about steady with the leading wholesale grocers, and a fair though not very extensive volume of business was done. Prices were without new features and former quotations were maintained in all important respects. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29½c	Franklin B	10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers 25	@26 c	Crushed	12 c
2d grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25¼c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7¼c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	9 c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7¼c
Pearl	3¾@1 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in lb papers	6¼c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador Herring	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ₱ lb	6¼
No. 2 medium	10 00	Medium Georges	5¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
No. 3 medium	8 50	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	35
Whitefish	5 25	Scaled herring do	40
Lake Trout	4 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50@2 75: London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8¾c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6¼@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $8 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 18.—The market halted in its upward course to-day, and after a little variation fell back a point or two. The tone of the Eastern advices is quite strong, however, and the demand for eastward shipment very active.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $2 70 and continued throughout the morning about that figure, advancing to $2 71¼ and then falling back to the opening prices. During the afternoon a weaker feeling has prevailed, and sales have been made at $2 68¾, the present figure. Conduit ruled about the same as United, and Union ⅝@1¼c lower. Shipment was firm at $2 95.

REFINED—The market was steady and the feeling of strength was still the prominent feature. The closing prices of yesterday were generally maintained, however. The advices from the East were quite favorable, and though the advance in crude showed a check no weakness was developed in refined. We quote standard white at 15⅝@15¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works. New York rules at 19@19½c. Philadelphia is quoted at 18¾@19c, and Baltimore rules at 18¾@19c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 18½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 18, closing 17.—The market continues to show buoyancy on a continued disposition to operate freely on export account and business is only limited by reserved offerings. Prices on refined are fully ⅛c higher. Sales of 5,000 barrels refined at 18¾c; 20,000 barrels do at 19c; 5,000 barrels do at 19⅛c; 10,000 barrels do for Philadelphia delivery at 19c; 5,000 barrels do at 19⅛c; 3,000 barrels do for Baltimore delivery at 18¾c; and 5,000 barrels do at 19c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 11@11¼c, and 15c in shipping order; refined 19½c; cases 22¼@24½c; naptha 11c. At Baltimore refined rules at 18¾@19½c; at Philadelphia 19½c.

OIL CITY, August 18.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The slightly weaker feeling, which prevailed last evening was displaced by one of the greatest strength. The inceptive bids for United were $2 60, but at this price none was obtainable, the first dealings being at $2 60¼, at which price 3,000 barrels changed hands; then 8,000 or 10,000 barrels sold at $2 61¼. From this there was a gradual advance to $2 67¼, which was current price at noon. Afterward the advance continued, $2 68¾ being freely bid. This was the ruling price until 2 P. M. At that time the market became greatly excited and bounded at one jump to $2 72¼. At these figures and 2¼c below, the bulk of the day's business was done. At 3 P. M., $2 73¾ was paid openly and a few sales were made quietly at $2 75. The market then became a trifle weaker and declined to $2 65⅝, at which price a few sales were made. At 6 P. M. it strengthened again and finally closed firm after a very excited day, at $2 70@2 70⅝. Shipment $2 88¾@3 00. The total sales were 172,000 barrels.

PARKERS, August 18.—Market firm; United $2 70; Union $2 69¾; shipment $2 95@2 97½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 18.—Market very strong, with nothing doing; held at $2 87½.

TIDIOUTE, August 18.—Market very firmly held at $2 90.

OIL CITY, August 18.—Market excited and advancing at $2 70⅝ bid, but no sellers; immediate shipment $2 97½@2 97½.

TITUSVILLE, August 18.—Market firm at $2 88¾@2 90.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—Market very firm with no disposition to sell; standard white 19½@16½c; crude 10c; cases 22¼@23c. Futures—None offering.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 18.—Petroleum in fair demand; crude 11@11¼c; refined 19¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—Petroleum quiet; refined 19@19½c; crude 14¼@14¾c.

LONDON, August 18.—Refined petroleum 14¾@15d.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—Refined petroleum 14¼d; do spirits 15d.

ANTWERP, August 18.—Refined petroleum 40 francs.

CLEVELAND, August 18.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 16½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	1,354
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	3,558

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

The market for pig iron remains very quiet this week, and sales of standard grey forge are limited to very small lots.

No one seems to expect any improvement in price very soon, and all are pursuing the hand to mouth policy in making their purchases.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons neutral forge	$20 00—Cash
100 tons white and mottled	20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
ANTHRACITE.	
400 tons grey forge	$20 00—Cash
100 tons white and mottled	18 00—Cash
CHARCOAL.	
85 tons, Nos. 2 and 3, H. R	Private terms
20 tons No. 3, H. R	23 00—Cash
30 tons No. 2, H. R	24 00—Cash
STONE COAL.	
30 tons close grey	20 00—4 mos

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails

The market for finished iron has assumed a rather unfavorable condition of late in consequence of the action of a few parties, who insist on selling iron at a discount from the Association rates. This of course interferes with the business of those who are desirous of upholding the prices, and the result is an expression on the part of some that the Association should make a further reduction on its card. There are, also, intimations of bad faith on the part of some of the members of the Association, with what grounds we cannot say. At all events the position of the iron trade is now anything but satisfactory. The uncertain character of the future prompts buyers to withhold their orders for the present, and the outlook as regards prices, inspires anything but a sanguine tone among the manufacturing interest here. The elements of discouragement in the present outlook are of various character. The manufacturers still feel that, as stated in the *Iron Age* of this week, they are "competing with twenty cent on the dollar," or, in other words, they are obliged to meet the rivalry of firms who are doing business on the bankrupt plan, and will eventually pay only a percentage of their liabilities. This is not so much the case here in Pittsburgh as it was, as the weak firms have been pretty thoroughly eradicated; but our manufacturers have to meet the competition of such firms in other localities. The refusal of some mills to adhere to Association prices, and the subterfuges of others to evade the spirit of the contract while observing its literal obligations, are other causes of discouragement. When to these are added the uncertain aspects of the labor question, and the inequities in freight rates against which our manufacturers have to contend, it will be seen that the outlook bears anything but a roseate hue. It is heartily to be hoped that means may be found to remedy the present difficulties. We do not think that our iron men generally will be so foolish as to resume again the policy of mutual business suicide which was pursued with such industry last winter. And we have confidence that when they have the alternative fairly placed before them of union and prosperity on one hand, and division and depression on the other, they will readily choose the former, even though it be to the advantage of a few firms who do business on the porcine plan of staying outside the Association and shaving rates in order to secure business. The market can be quoted quiet and rather weak with former figures repeated of 2 35c for less than car lot orders; 2.25@2¼ for orders of 10 to 20 tons; 2.10@2.15 for orders of 50 to 50 tons. We omit the extended publication of card rates for this issue. Of the Philadelphia bar iron market we learn: "That there is no change of importance, but the market is very weak, with a tendency toward lower prices. Outside rates can only be obtained for the best known brands and for small lots. The trade, however, is all in small lots, and there appears to be no disposition on the part of buyers to operate beyond immediate wants, which are very limited. Ordinary lots are difficult to sell at any price, and we hear of sales below our low est quotation. We quote 2.10@2.30c as the range, with 2 35c paid in exceptional cases."

The nail trade presents a much more hopeful appearance than the business in bar iron. The amount of orders coming in at present is quite light, but that is usual at this time of the year and an increase in business may confidently be looked for with the incoming month. The favorable feature is the firm character of prices everywhere, both the Eastern and Western manufacturers adhering rigidly to the card rates. There is no cutting in prices anywhere, and on all sides the manufacturers are evidently acting in good faith. We continue quotations of firm prices at the former figures of $2 82 per keg for less than 200 keg orders; $2 75 for orders of 200 kegs and upwards. At Philadelphia we note an improved demand and liberal business at $3 25 per keg, with 25@35c off on large orders. Of the New York market the *Iron Age* says: "The demand for nails shows little if any improvement, and prices are unchanged. We quote as before, 10d to 60d, $3 10 per keg, with a discount of 10 cents per keg in large lots.

Iron Markets Elsewhere

NEW YORK.

American Pig—The demand for iron of every description is still confined to the small parcels needed for actual present requirements. Sales are reported during the week of 600 tons Nos. 1 and 2 extras at $25 00@22 00, both Thomas irons, and 100 tons No. 1 Allentown at $22 00. It is generally believed that the Crane Iron Company are about to blow out their three remaining furnaces. This will leave but ten furnaces in blast in the Lehigh Valley, exclusive of the Bethlehem's stacks, which make none for sale. All the Hudson furnaces are idle, and we believe there is but one of the Poughkeepsie in blast at present. This unparalleled curtailment of production has no effect in stimulating consumers to anticipate their wants, and with the exception of some brands of forge irons we hear of no scarcity. We quote on a firm market: No. 1 foundry, $22 00; No. 2 foundry, $20 00; grey forge, $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—The sales and arrivals during the week are unimportant. We continue to quote on a very dull market: Coltness $30 00; Glengarnock, $28 00@29 00, and Eglinton, $27 00.

Rails—We quote as before: Iron $39 00@42 00, at mill.

Old Rails—In the absence of transactions we quote as before, $21 50@22 00. We note the sale of 100 tons old car wheels at $20 00.

Scrap—Sales are reported of 200 tons wrought and 350 tons cast scrap, both on private terms. We quote wrought scrap, from yard, $29 00.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—Business remains in a very depressed condition, and although transactions are on a larger scale than for some time past, the sales consist chiefly of outside lots at irregular prices, and must not be regarded as an indication of increased demand from legitimate buyers. Some branches of the trade are fairly employed, and report a slight improvement, but those connected with railways report less activity with no immediate prospect of change. Standard brands of iron are held at former rates, although some buyers claim to get four months' time, without interest. Asking prices, however, are the same as last week, and as buyers will not increase their purchases by obtaining concessions, it is difficult to see what advantage it can be to holders to lower the price. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $22 00@22 50; No. 2 do, $20 00@21 00; Gray Forge, $19 00@22 00, with sales of 1,000 tons, 550 tons and 250, at rates varying from 50c to $1 00 per ton less than above prices.

Ores—There is some inquiry for ores, with offerings f. o. b. at Richmond, Va., as follows: Magnetic, $4 00; Specular for Bessemer, $4 50; selected ditto, 65@70 per cent. of metalic iron, $5 00. At Cleveland, Lake Superior, $7 00, and Republic Mine, $7 50.

Blooms—There are sellers at the following quotations—market rather weak: Charcoal scrap blooms $47 00; charcoal ore blooms $41 00@42 00; charcoal billets of superior quality from $60 00 to $62 00, and bars for converting into steel, made of best Champlain iron, $75 00.

Rails—The demand for steel rails seems to have subsided entirely, and of late there has been nothing whatever doing. Lower prices are talked, and would undoubtedly be accepted, if cash buyers could be found, but as they are not in the market, we repeat former quotations, which are purely nominal. There has been some inquiry for iron rails, but the terms offered by buyers were not such as to lead to business. Cash or undoubted security is what sellers look for, and our quotations are upon the same basis, viz.: Steel rails $56 00@57 00; iron rails $38 00@40 00.

Old Rails—Are not pressing on the market to any extent, and sales have been made at full prices. The market is in that condition, however, that if a seller had to realize, it would be at a sharp decline, while a buyer under immediate necessity to purchase would have to pay full rates. We quote $22 00@23 50, with sale of 2,000 tons (a choice lot) at $23 25.—*Correspondence Iron Age.*

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig—The market is quiet, with some transactions, but it is impossible to quote prices, which are purely nominal and irregular.

Manufactured Iron and Rails—Continue unchanged.—*Cable Special to Iron Age, August 16.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

A careful survey of the market during the week has failed to discover any new features, or apparent indications of rivival from the apathy which has so long clung to it.

Prices are, however, generally maintained by the reduced stocks and small production which hold in check the downward tendency that would otherwise prevail.

The Etna Iron Works are running their Alice Furnace on all native ore, making an average of sixty-five tons per day of foundry iron, to which grades their stock is limited. Prices remain unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Futures weak; August 12 5-32@12 3-16c; September 11 13-16c; October 11¼@11 17-32c, November 11 13-32@11 7-16c, December 11 13-32@11 7-16c; January 11½@11 17-32c.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—Cotton firm at 6 1-16@6 5-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1876.

As an evidence of the fact that but few sales were made to-day we refer to the sales given below, which were *all* we could find recorded upon the books.

As nobody seemed disposed to talk about prices, present or prospective, we have determined to let the few sales we have speak for themselves. Here they are:

CATTLE.

Friday, August 18.—33 head, 41,440 lbs, $4 75; 16, 15,390, $3 70; 1, 1,370, $5 62; 19, 20,310, $3 90.

HOGS.

Friday, August 18.—20 head, 4,610 lbs, $6 40; 20, 5,110, $6 40; 69, 18,710, $6 50; 8, 2,130, $6 50; 72, 20,800, $6 50; 135, 29,550, $6 40; 39, 11,200, $6 55; 45, 14,340, $5 70; 3, 620, $6 45; 16, 3,080, $6 00; 14, 3,060, $6 50; 101, 22,620, $6 50; 63, 18,440, $6 70, ($5 00 off); 62, 18,930, $6 55; 24, 5,450, $6 40; 4, 1,350, $5 60; 53, 10,900, $6 40; 6, 2,220, $5 40; 50, 12,970, $9 45; 51, 13,010, $6 10; 9, 2,430, $6 50; 5, 1,480 $5 00; 77, 22,850, $6 35; 1, 220, $2 50; 109, 22,199, $6 25; 27, 5,950, $6 45.

SHEEP.

Friday, August 18.—212 head, 18,090 lbs, $4 50; 189, 18,935, $5 35.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 18.—Beeves—Receipts 2,200 head, making 5,090 head for four days, against 5,120 head for the same time last week. Quality rather common; demand light. Market dull at a reduction of 25c from yesterday; few top sold at $10 00@10 25; good to prime lots $9 25@9 75; inferior to fair native steers $7 50@9 00; poor to good Texas Cherokee and Colorado $5 50@8 75.

Sheep—Receipts 3,800 head, making 13,500 head for four days, against 17,200 head for the same time last week. Market tame with a downward tendency; sales common to good sheep at $4 00@4 75; ordinary to extra lambs $5 00@7 00.

Swine—Receipts 3,700 head, making 11,130 head for four days, against 14,640 head for the same time last week. None offered alive, but nominally quoted at $6 25@6 50.

BUFFALO, August 18.—Cattle—Receipts 646 head; total for the week 10,353 head. No market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 30 cars held for shipment to-morrow; 20 cars odds and ends and common stock unsold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 620 head; total for the week 9,000 head; 3 cars sold at strong yesterday's rates; a few more loads of as good quality would have found ready sale; Ohio sheep $5 12½@5 40.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 51,300 head. Market moderately active; Yorkers $6 10@6 40; heavy $6 25@6 50; 3 cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—Hogs steady; Yorkers and bacon $5 60@5 85; butchers' $6 00@6 15; Philadelphias $6 25.

Cattle steady; good to choice through Texans $2 75@3 37½; common to fair $2 40@2 75.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Hogs dull; common to light $5 60@5 90; fair to good light and heavy $6 00@6 37½.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—Hogs unchanged. Receipts 1,000 head.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 2,500 head. Market quiet but firm and not quotably higher; cows and heifers $2 5@2 80; fair shipping $4 35@4 45; good to choice $4 65@4 85.

Hogs—Receipts 7,200 head. Shipments 5,800 head. Market active and steady; light good to choice $6 20@6 30; rough heavy $5 50@5 65; fair heavy $5 75@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts 100 head. Market dull and scarce.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced: No. 2 Chicago spring 87¼c spot; 90c September; 91¼c October; No. 3 do 76c; rejected, 63¼@63¾c. Corn firm; No. 2, 44¾c spot; 44¾c September; 45c October; rejected 40¼c. Oats firm; No. 2, 31¼c spot; 31c August; 31¼c September; rejected 25@26c. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley firm at 70c spot. Pork firm at $17 25 spot; $17 22½@17 25 September; $14 15 the year. Lard dull; 10.55c spot; 10.55@10.57½c September; 9.90c the year. Bulkmeats unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was stronger at 90¾c September; 92¼c October. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer at $17 2½@17 30 September. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Flour firm; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 50@4 25; common to good $4 20@4 60; good to choice $4 65@5 10; white wheat extra $4 75@7 50; extra Ohio $4 10@7 75; St. Louis $5 75@8 50. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal steady. Wheat fairly active; receipts 290,000 bushels; No. 2 new amber and white Tennessee $1 25; do Kentucky $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee 98c; No. 3 prime 95c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 16,000 bushels; Western mixed, hot and warm, 50@55c; mixed, on steamer, ungraded, 55@58c. Oats dull; Western mixed and State 32@48c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Rosin firm. Turpentine steady at 29c. Eggs firm; Western 13@15c. Pork steady at $18 50. Lard dull; prime steam 10¾c. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear Western 9½c; do city 10c. Butter—Demand fair and market firm; Western 13@27c. Cheese quiet and steady at 3@9¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 12¼@1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—Flour firm; extra $4 00@4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 00@6 50. Wheat dull; red, new, $1 15@1 16; amber $1 20; white, old, $1 25@1 35. Rye—Western 60c. Corn dull; yellow 54@60c; mixed 52@55c. Oats dull; Western mixed 40@43c. Barley unchanged. Whisky—Western $1 14. Butter firm; Western firsts unchanged. Cheese and eggs quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull at 95c@$1 10. Corn quiet at 46@48c. Oats firm at 30@42c. Rye dull at 57@58c. Barley quiet at 80@87c. Pork firm at $17 75. Lard dull; steam 10¾c; kettle 12@12¼c. Bacon irregular at 8@8¾@9¾@10⅜c. Bulkmeats firm at 6⅞@8¼@9¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Butter dull and nominal.

TOLEDO, August 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash $1 10; new $1 07 spot; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1 13; No. 2 $1 04½; amber $1 18; rejected red 66c; new, 82c. Corn steady; high mixed, spot and August, 50c; seller October held at 51¼c; low mixed, spot and August, 49¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¼c; Michigan 32¾c; rejected 28c.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour firm; extra $3 25@3 75; family $4 00@4 20. Wheat dull; No. 1 amber 95c@$1 06; white 95c@$1 06. Corn dull; white 46c; mixed 44c. Rye steady at 60c. Oats firm at 32c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Flour firm; superfine $3 50@3 75; double extra $4 20@4 50; treble do $4 75@6 00. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 53@58c. Oats dull at 45@46c. Pork heavy at $19 50. Lard dull at 11¾@13c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10½c. Whisky firm at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; medium fall extra $4 00@4 25. Wheat dull at $1 19. Corn higher at 42¼@42¾c. Oats steady at 37@39c. Rye quiet at 49c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, August 18.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 03½; No. 2 do 94¼c; No. 3 do 82¼c. Corn steady; No. 2 44¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 31c. Rye firm; No. 1 54c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 73½c.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—California white wheat average 9s 1d@9s 4d; do club 9s 5d@9s 9d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 7s 6d@8s 9d; do winter 9s 6d. Lard 49s. Cheese 48s. Turpentine 24½s.

BOSTON, August 18.—Flour—Demand steady and prices unchanged. Corn—Mixed and yellow 59@63. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 39@45c; rejected 31@39c.

OSWEGO, August 18.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 16; No. 1 white Michigan, old, $1 32. Corn firm; high mixed 56c; no grade 55c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The print market was very active and stocks in first hands very light. Cotton goods in fair request and generally steady. Ginghams, worsted dress goods, shawls, skirts and hosiery doing well. Woolen goods for men's wear in irregular demand. Flannels and blankets quiet and steady. Silk goods advancing. The *Bulletin* says 1,000 cases new dark Richmond prints will be sold at auction on Thursday next.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Labrador	August 19	Havre.
Celtic	August 19	Liverpool.
City of Chester	August 19	Liverpool.
Rhein	August 19	Bremen.
Victoria	August 19	Glasgow.
Spain	August 19	Liverpool.
Switzerland	August 19	Antwerp.
Wyoming	August 22	Liverpool.
Scythia	August 23	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	August 24	Glasgow.
Wieland	August 24	Hamburg.
Cornwall	August 24	Bristol.
City of Richmond	August 26	Liverpool.
Oder	August 26	Bremen.
Bolivar	August 26	Glasgow.
England	August 26	Liverpool.
Anglia	August 26	Glasgow.
Navarino	August 26	Hull.
Algeria	August 30	Liverpool.
Frisia	August 31	Hamburg.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
City of Limerick	August 24	Liverpool.
Indiana	August 31	Liverpool.
Nederland	August 31	Antwerp.
FROM BOSTON.		
Atlas	August 19	Liverpool.
Marathon	August 26	Liverpool.
Palestine	August 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 18, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R. In.	CHANGE — OR † Ft.	CHANGE — OR † In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	15	5	—0	7	W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	19	0	†2	8	W.	Fair.
Davenport	..	..	..	..	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	4	7	†0	2	W.	Fair.
Keokuk	3	11	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	9	10	—0	4	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	7	11	†1	11	S. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	14	3	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	4	4	—0	5	W.	Fair.
Omaha	7	10	†0	5	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	2	6	..	..	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	19	6	—0	8	S. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	12	5	†0	5	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	22	4	†0	11	W.	Fair.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 18, 1876.

River 6 feet 1 inch and rising slowly. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78 at 7 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 18, 1876.

River 3 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 85.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 18, 1876.

River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 18, 1876.

River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Arrived—Nail City and Hudson. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Science, Parkersburg.

POMEROY, O., August 18, 1876.

River swelling. The David Sinton passed up at 6 A. M. for Pittsburgh. Down—Williard at 4 P. M., and Whale and barges at 7 P. M.

[By Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, August 18.—River stationary with 14 feet 3 inches. Weather clear; maximum thermometer 94. Arrived—Liberty No. 3, Cincinnati. Departed—Parker, Cincinnati; Helena, Vicksburg; Capitol City, St. Louis; Mollie Moore and Arlington, both last night, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—River rising with 8 feet 2 inches in canal. Weather cloudy and sultry.

CAIRO, August 18.—Arrived—Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis. River 15 feet and falling. Weather fair; mercury 80.

EVANSVILLE, August 18.—Weather cloudy till evening; now nearly clear; mercury 74 to 92. River 6 9-10 feet and about stationary. Up—B. D. Wood, Idlewild, Andy Baum, Maggie Smith and Bermuda. Down—Tarascon and Liberty No. 4. The Bermuda goes to Louisville to be dismantled. She has a load of corn. Business dull.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE steamer Laura L. Davis, from St. Louis, reshipped on the C. and O. R. R. 800 barrels of flour and 300 sacks of bran.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES:

Arrived.

Geneva	Cox	Geneva.
John Snowden	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Exchange	Kirker	Cincinnati.

Departed.

John Snowden	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet six inches and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva	8 A. M. and 4 P. M.	
Cincinnati	Exchange	Kirker, 4 P. M.

THE stone marks last evening indicated two feet six inches and rising, the swell being from the Monongahela. The weather was simply melting.

THE John F. Dravo is being wrecked.

THOMAS BOBS and Wm. Devers are the David Sinton's pilots.

JAMES GORDEN and Thomas McDonald are piloting the Fearless.

THE Fearless and barges *en route* for this city are above Cincinnati.

THE steamer Whale, Captain Adams, was announced to leave Cincinnati for St. Louis yesterday.

THE steamer Glasgow has changed her day of departure from Cincinnati to Evansville to Wednesday.

THE handsome packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE Keefer had to double trip it with her oil. She is now on her way rejoicing with 4,300 barrels of oil to Richmond.

THE new railroad bridge being constructed over the Mississippi will, it is said, change the channel of the river at La Crosse.

THE steamer Granite State left with all the freight she wanted. She will not return at present unless we have a rise of water.

WE regret to learn of the death of Captain Wm. Knox. Mr. Knox is a native of Wales, but has lived at Centreville, Ohio, for forty-six years, where he was highly esteemed.

THE fine steamer Hudson, Captain List, takes her departure from Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:40 P. M. train from this city. A word to the wise is sufficient.

IT seems we were mistaken in regard to the steam windlass in the John Snowden. Mr. A. Hartupee says he was the builder. All right. So long as it is a success there is no difference.

IN ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

CAPTAIN THOMAS POE, who has been dangerously ill at St. Louis for some time, is pronounced out of danger by the attending physicians. His son, John Poe, of Pennsylvania, has been in the city watching over him during his sickness.

THE popular packet Exchange, Captain Kirker, is announced for Cincinnati and way points this day. The Exchange has been fitted up in a very superior manner for the fall trade and is just as good as new. The clerks are W. A. and L. L. Maddy.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Custom House record shows that on the 5th inst. Captain F. F. Freese sold his one-tenth interest in the Fannie Freese to George R. McGuire, of Louisa, Kentucky, for $350. This was the last interest owned in the Fanny Freese by the Freese family.

THE City of Helena reports six feet of water with the lead at Twin Hollows, six and a half at Horsetail, part of the dike broken down. Coming up found new channel at Liberty Island, but only six feet in it. At Hat Island three fathoms on the Illinois side. The channel is new for this season.

THE Cairo *Bulletin* says that the Little Freddy, advertised for sale by the United States Marshal, is in first-class condition, and about four years old. She is a flatboat with cargo box and pilot house, is 70 feet long, 16 feet wide, and draws nine inches; has one boiler in first-class condition, lately inspected, 12 feet long and 34 inches in diameter; one engine six inches in diameter and 20-inch stroke, which drives her wheel with cog-wheel gearing.

GOOD FOR GEORGE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: George W. Pollard, a well-known Upper Ohio pilot, has given up piloting steamboats, and is now endeavoring to guide the sinner-back of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, to the feet of the Meek and Lowly. George is now a licensed M. E. preacher, and we have no doubt will prove a valuable worker in the vineyard. We would suggest that he could put-in a little time very profitably laboring with some of his old associates in this vicinity.

TALKING about fast boats reminds us of the steamer Lake Erie's run from Pittsburgh to Beaver, twenty-eight miles, in one hour and ten minutes. This was in 1845. Have we built any boats since that could make the same time? The machinery of the Lake Erie was built by James Nelson, one of the best mechanics that was ever in this city. She was built for a packet between here and Beaver, and was commanded by Captain Sharp Hemphill. Engines, 18-inch cylinders, with seven feet stroke. We have boats at present with double the power and many think superior models, but we don't believe that we have a single boat that could beat the Lake Erie in her day. To any boat that can beat her time we will guarantee a pair of "horns." Here's a chance.

Steamship Notes.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: The export of beef increases every week, and nearly all the lines have tons of this kind of freight every week.

The Montana, Williams and Guion Line, is in commission again, and will sail hence September 26th. The line will have three instead of two sailings next month.

One of the National Line of steamers lately brought from London to this port a stud of twenty brood horses, imported by a Kentucky gentleman. Not one received the slightest scratch or bruise, and were in high spirits when they landed.

Mr. Plimsoll, the sailor's champion, has been presented with a magnificent silver cup, by the workmen of a Sheffield house, as a testimonial of esteem for the great service he has rendered in Parliament to British seaman and the cause of humanity.

The Canadians have succeeded in opening out and increasing trade in live cattle between their country and England. The fine steamships of the Allan Line have taken across a great number of fat bullocks, which are described in the English papers as by far the best that have ever been sent from America.

Boating in 1847.

Many of our citizens will remember the excitement on the landing during the embarkation of the "bold soldier boys" for Mexico. The Pittsburgh companies consisted of the "Grays," "Blues" and "Greens." The Wisconsin No. 2, Captain R. J. Grace, made a remarkably quick trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, occupying about five days time out. The following letter will give an idea of how the boys were treated:

BATTLE GROUND, NEW ORLEANS, January 16, 1847.

Captain R. J. Grace, steamer Wisconsin No. 2:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, officers and men composing the companies of the Cambria Guards and the Columbia Guards, who have had the pleasure of being your guests from Pittsburgh to this place, would return you our kindest thanks for the unceasing attention and the many kindly acts which we have received from you during our passage from Pittsburgh to this place. At this moment when we are about to part—you to your quiet home and we to the perils of the tented field—we cannot leave you without this expression of our thanks and regards.

In conclusion, my dear sir, permit us to wish you every success, and that your passage through life may be as pleasant and joyous as ours has been down the great "Father of Waters," is the fervent hope of all.

Respectfully your friends, &c.,
JAMES MURRY, Captain of Cambria Guards,
JOHN S. WILSON, Captain of Columbia Guards,
In behalf of men and officers.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

A D Clark, 10 bbls oil; W Samson, 2 cases coffins; J B Jones & Bro, 35 sks rags; S Ewart & Co, 10 doz brooms; Union Glass Co, 1 bbl g ware, 1 bx do; L S Layton, 1 cask e ware, 8 bxs g ware; Armstrong & McKelvey, 9 sks rags; Jones & Laughlin, 14 bkts cabbage; W P Townsend & Co, 14 kegs rivets, 1 cask do; Spratt, Johnson & Co, 2 plows; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 car limestone; S S Marvin & Co, 10 bbls flour; N J Braden, 120 bxs cheese; J T Gray, 1 bbl linseed oil; Charles Zumpft, 5 do do; Weir Bros, 1 car ice; H Rea, Jr, 10 bbls apples; Armstrong & McK, 7 sks kegs; W Mooney & Son, 4 bdls leather; J F Bradshaw, 1 tub butter; Arbuthnot, S & Co, 1 case d goods; Wilbert & W, 8 bxs cheese; McElroy & Co, 23 sks rags; P H Ittel & Co, 10 bbls flour; Valley P Mills, 100 bbls lime, 4 bdls paper rollers; Elwood & McC, 55 bdls furniture; Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 car t seed; C A Warmcastle, 2 cars staves; T Hare & Bro, 16 bdls spokes; H Rea, Jr, 3 bbls eggs; J Henkel, 40 bags t seed; E Edmundson, 47 bags hair; Kann & Co, 17 bxs tobacco; Fahnestock White Lead Co, 439 pigs lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 bbls flour; J Fleming, 3 do alcohol; W Ruckeisen, 62 bbls beer; G A Martin, 15 bags tim seed; Moorhead & Co, 1,639 slabs spelter; F Kaiser, 10 bbls whisky; F W Jenkins & Bro, 340 do flour; J McDonald & Co, 25 do spts; B H Voskamp & Co, 120 do flour; Kramer & S, 2 do dried beef; Schomaker & Co, 200 do flour; Knox & Orr, 50 bxs soap; T C Jenkins, 340 do flour; Haworth & Dewhurst, 25 bxs soap; Zeigler & Vogleson, 10 bbls crackers, 21 bxs do; J S Dilworth & Co, 25 do soap; Reese Owens & Co, 25 hf-bbls lard, 100 bxs do; Casey & Fogarty, 15 bbls whisky, 5 hf-do do; M W Rankin & Bro, 15 bxs soap; Carter Bros & Co, 25 do.

ELEVATOR—Elwood & McCracken, 1 car wheat; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 2 do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Leisy & Co, 1 do beer; J G Miller, 1 do corn, 1 do oats; J H Oitman & Co, 1 do flour; O Barnett, 4 bxs eggs, 2 tubs butter; Fleming & Co, 3 sks p plaster, 3 tcs do; W F Gordon, 3 bbls corn; Spencer, McKay & Co, 16 mt ale bbls; A Deinl, 1 csk cheese; W W Sackett & Co, 5 do e ware; McNish & B, 1 iron pulley; T J Smith, 2 csk e ware; Reese, Owens & Co, 1 bbl hams; Godfrey & Co, 253 reams paper; J W Miller, 6 bbls baskets; J Taggart, 23 bskts cabbage; W E Schmertz, 2 cases shoes; G Englehart, g machine; J M Sichel & Co, 1 case cigars; T W Taylor, 1 do; J Thompson, 1 do; Marvin & Co, 2 tcs lard; Pennsylvania Salt Co, 2 empty carboys; Hill, W & Co, 105 bdls paper; J C Hewold, 1 box sugar; Fleming & Co, 3 cases p plates; C Leopold, 1 bbls wine; P Dorch, 1 lot h h goods; Warden & Co, 100 oil bbls; A Edghill, 49 bbls apples & potatoes; Mrs L Clyman, 1 do apples; R Langkamp, 1 pa d g; Shield House, 1 cir saw; Weisbrod & N, 2 tub cheese; A J Cayswood, 4 bbls eggs; C Hoting & Son, 2 do eggs, 1 bx sundr; P Duff & Son, 30 sks oats; B D Moore, 95 oil bbls; J Harrison, 103 bags rags, 1 crate do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 35 bags hair; F W Jenkins & Bro, 1 car flour; S B Thompson, 6 do oil bbls.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

E C Thorne, 1 case cigars; L Schmidt, 20 hlf bbls beer; E H Myers & Co, 3 tcs d beef; Emil Poerstel, 1 case tobacco; Aiken, Wallace & Co, 11 stands grapes; Demmler Bros, 3 bbls g ware; C A Meek, 8 bxs hwre; Henry Dollmyer, 35 pks tobe; Jas W Taylor, 16 do; Reese Owens & Co, 50 bbls oil; Jas H Loh & Co, 23 sks f seed, 4 bbls eggs, 8 tubs butter; Wilbert & Wallace, 3 bbls eggs; Head & McElroy, 10 bags f seed; Brown & Co, 38 steel wings, 11 m boards; Scobie, Reed & Smith, 2 drills, 2 turnings, 4 wheels; Billette & D, 13 steel w skeins; Marshall, K & Co, 141 sks wheat; Watt, L & Co, 1 bdl cordage; C Atwell & Co, 5 hf-butts tobacco; Wm Oyler & Co, 15 hf-csks tobacco; J P McConnell, 2 pkgs tobacco; P Duff & Son, 20 bbls oil; P H Ittel, 35 sks screenings; J H Loh & Co, 15 bbls onions; W Ferguson, 29 bags corn meal; Lappe & H, 17 green hides, 5 green sheep do, 1 bbl tallow; W C Schmertz & Co, 1 case shoes; W H Hawkins & Son, 101 sks oats; Keil & Ritchart, 200 sks chop, 8 bbls flour; Roberts & Steele, 100 sks meal; S Lindsay & Co, 25 bbls flour; Keil & Ritchart, 1 car bran; F Maul, 6 pails tobacco; Reese Owens, 50 tcs hams; Caskey, Beatty & Co, 16 bbls onions.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

John Megraw, 2 cars stone; American Oil Works, 11 do bbls; W H Berger, 1 do w ware; Eberhardt & O, 1 car ice; Chautauqua Lake Ice Co, 6 do; W W Knox, 1 do lumber; Lappe & Hax, 1 do hams; W Baughman, 1 do lime; Star Brick Works, 1 do clay; Jones & Laughlin, 1 do coal; C B Miller, 1 do lumber; Kenley & V, 1 do; W Brickell, 2 do do; N Y, C C & C Co, 1 do brick; Pittsburgh Oil Works, 2 do oil; Keifer & Steifle, 1 do bork; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 do acid; J Irwin & Co, 1 do soda; Isabella F Co, 3 do 1 stone; Shoenberger, 1 car lime stone; M H Gerwig & Son, 1 box butter, 2 bbls eggs; Thos M'Court, 1 box butter; H T Bruggeman, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop chickens; John Hoffman, 3 calves; Kane Bro, 2 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs; Thos White, 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs; F Freedman, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; James Lang, 2 do, 1 do; T Conin, 1 do, 1 do; M Sarruk, 2 do, 2 do, 2 coops chickens; W L Knorr, 1 keg butter, 1 tub do, 1 do eggs; Thomas Creen, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; F Friedman, 1 do, 1 do; G W France & Bro, 2 do, 1 do; C W Roberts, 2 do, 1 do; John Koorman, 1 do, 1 do; Van Gorder & Sheppard, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop chickens; W B Junkin, 1 box mdse; H Davis, 7 bgs rags, 1 c kettle; Baker & W, W Flaccus & Son, 19 bdls hides; A Schuman, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg; W McCallister, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop p; J C O'Donnell, 1 box; J M Pike, 1 do butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop pigeons; Geo Carlisle, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs; 1 coop do; Herron & M, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs; P W Siebert, 1 do, 2 do; M Schwartz, 1 do, 2 do, 1 coop p; H F Bruggerman, 1 do, 1 bx butter, 1 do; Bingham & S, 3 f do, 1 bx do; J Schall, 1 do butter, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bags feathers, 1 sck onions; P W Seibert, 1 bx do, 1 bbl do, 2 bags onions, 1 coop p; Tate, M & T, g g bbls; A C Bakewell & Co, 31 bdls paper; T C Sheridan, 21 bskts produce; John Connell, 29 baskets; T C Jenkins, 21 e boxes; C L I Co, 1 do; Peabody, H & Co, 5 sks flour; Young & B, 32 e kegs.

Receipts of Metal, Blooms and Ore.

	Met'l tons.	Ore tons.	Sc'r tons.	B'ms tons.
Pittsb'gh, Ft. W. & C. R'y	290	160	......	29
Cleve. & Pittsb'gh R. R	......	130	10	......
Pennsylvania R. R	50	......	39	......
Allegheny Valley R. R	20	......	......	......
Total	360	290	49	29

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A few cars CHOICE SPRING WHEAT, in Elevator, for sale by
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EXCHANGE,
JAMES M. KIRKER.......Commander
W. A. and L. L. MADDY.......Clerks
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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We will sell our Towboat "BLUE LODGE" at a reasonable price, as we have no use for her. For particulars, address
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tf 271 Liberty street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, above Smithfield street bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Steamboat

WILLIAM WAGONER

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned by the decree of said Court.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal.

August 12th, 1876.

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PLAIN TALK
COAL AND IRON MASTERS TAKE NOTICE. [illegible]
EVAN NOKES,
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

1876. 1876

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh and other leading cities, East and West—a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 18, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.911	67	90	N. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.745	86	41	N. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.723	78	73	S.	Brisk.	Thrtng

Mean barometer..29.775 | Highest thermom.. 93
Mean thermom... 77.2 | Lowest thermom.. 64

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Beaver College

and Musical Institute; superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th.
R. T. TAYLOR,
Beaver, Pa.

Action in Ejectment.

An action of ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday by Robert Patterson against John O'Neill, C. W. K. Hobson, John N. O'Neill, Wm. H. Crump, John Adams, T. N. Boyle, John O'Neill, Jr., and R. B. Abrams. The property in question is seventeen acres in Mifflin township. A summons was issued.

The Reform School.

The following contracts for the improvements at the Reform School, Morganza, have been let by the managers: For erecting a laundry building, the contract was given to the lowest bidders, Swain & Dickson, at $3,795. The contract for steam heating apparatus, plumbing, washing machine and other internal necessaries, exclusive of the boiler and engine, was let to Kelly & Jones at $3,745, which was the lowest bid, and the boiler, shafting and engine were given to Anderson, Maxwell & Porter at $1,075, that being the lowest bid. For the first named contract there were five bids, for the second two, and third four.

Republicans of the Seventh Ward Organized.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, was held last evening at the Franklin street school house, Mr. Joseph H. Roush in the chair. A Finance Committee was appointee and other business transacted, after which the organization of a marching club was proceeded with. A lively contest took place for the various positions and the following were chosen:

President of the Club—Joseph A. Butler.
Captain—John D. McFarland.
First Lieutenant—J. R. Niebaum.
Second Lieutenant—Mansfield Foster.

Seventy five names were enrolled.

Two hundred dollars were at once subscribed for uniforms and a committee to procure the equipments was appointed, consisting of Captain Dalgleish, Charles Jeremy, Wm. McCallin, J. R. Niebaum and Mansfield Foster.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday evening next.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting—First Day.

The regular camp meeting exercises commenced yesterday morning at nine o'clock by the dedication of the new prayer meeting tent, under the direction of Rev. W. H. Phipps. The pulpit was occupied at three o'clock P. M. by Rev. H. Siviter, of Allegheny City, who gave a very instructive sermon from John xv. 7. At quarter to eight o'clock Rev. G. G. Westfall, of the South Side, gave a thrilling sermon from Isaiah 55:6, in which he showed, 1. That man was spiritually lost; 2. The duty of seeking God; 3. The time while He may be found. A prayer meeting of great interest followed, led by Rev. T. H. Colhouer.

The Sabbath exercises will be as follows: A general love-feast at nine o'clock A. M., led by Rev. R. H. Sutton; preaching at half-past ten by Rev. L. W. Bates, D.D., of Baltimore, Md.; preaching at three o'clock P. M., by Rev. John Cowl, D.D., and in the evening, at half past seven, by Rev. T. H. Colhouer, President of the Conference.

A number of ministers arrived to day, and Mrs. Rev. Bradford, the lady preacher from Ohio, and Rev. W. R. Parsons, of the same State, will be in attendance next week.

Sad End of a Gold Hunter.

About twenty-five years ago, Sampson A. Logan, of Plum township, this county, left a comfortable home for Australia to seek his fortune. He wrote at intervals to his family, but never directly informed them how he had prospered financially. Indirectly they learned that he had made a handsome competency. A few days ago, Mrs. Logan, the mother, heard that her son was dying at a hotel near the Centennial grounds, in Philadelphia. Friends hastened at once to his bedside, but, alas! they found him dead. From attendants in the hotel, it was learned that Logan had intended to visit his old Pennsylvania home, and then go to the Centennial. He arrived safe at San Francisco, and was in good health when he took the cars for Pittsburgh; but while walking through the aisle of a car, he tripped on the matting, and received a severe wound on the forehead. Erysipelas set in, and his face was so disfigured that he concluded to go on through to Philadelphia, and get cured, before he would visit family and friends. He was very ill when he reached Philadelphia, and grew rapidly worse. His physician finally told him that he could not recover, and then he summoned his friends, and died within an hour. He had some "dust" on deposit at the Centennial Bank, and is thought to have a considerable estate in Australia.

A Golden Wedding.

Hon. W. E. Frazer and wife, of Fayette city, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Thursday last. Mr. Frazer and his estimable wife are among the oldest and most respected citizens of Fayette county. Both were born in that county and have resided in their present home for almost half a century. There were present about sixty persons, all of whom were either descendants or relatives, the oldest being a brother of Mrs. Frazer, who is eighty-five years of age, and the youngest a grand-child, aged one year. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer were married on the 17th day of August, 1826, and but one person, Mrs. Julia Carter, who was present at their wedding, is now living. This old lady was also present on Thursday. Throughout the day and evening Mr. and Mrs. Frazer were called upon by their friends and neighbors and warmly congratulated, and in the evening were serenaded by the Fayette City Band. Among those present were their four children, C. T. Frazer, of Johnstown; W. E. Frazer, Jr., Mrs. Prof. Geo. P. Fulton, of this city, and Mrs. N. J. Connelly, of Fayette city, and their families, and R. S. Frazer, Esq., also of this city. The happy couple were the recipients of some very fine presents, especially one from their children, their grandchildren and great-grandchildren conjointly.

A Curious Phenomenon.

There is a very curious and interesting phenomenon, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to be seen at the Centennial Exhibition in connection with the Westinghouse Automatic Air-brake exhibit in the western part of Machinery Hall, near column 68, section D. It is no part of the Westinghouse exhibit, but is an incident casually discovered in handling the faucets of the compressed air tubes, used with that valuable apparatus. One of these tubes, connected with the principal reservoir of compressed air, has an ordinary faucet with a nipple not much larger than that of a gas-burner, though the orifice is considerably greater. From this, when the air is turned on, a strong jet of air is thrown out and this will sustain, in the surrounding air, a ball or sphere of wood, glass, metal or rubber without any other means of support. So far, although the sphere is suspended in the air by invisible means, there is nothing surprising when the jet of air is ejected in a vertical direction upward. But the sphere is still kept in a state of suspension in the air, when the jet is thrown out at an angle of thirty, forty or even forty-five degrees, sometimes nearly stationary, but with a gentle oscilatory motion, sometimes rotating slowly, and sometimes revolving with great rapidity. These variations are mainly under the control of the operator. One would think that in order to sustain the ball the air jet would have to impinge upon it squarely perpendicular to the center of the mass; but this is not the case. The most curious phases of the phenomenon are seen when the air jet strikes the ball obliquely, to the right or left, or above or below the center. The axis of rotation is constantly shifting, so that if it starts at right angles to the jet of air, it will gradually move around until the axis comes within about twenty-five degrees of being in the same line or plane with the air jet itself. There is something in all this that strikingly reminds amateur astronomers of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the vibratory motion of the earth's axis, and the precession of the equinoxes. But, perhaps, the most interesting phase of the phenomenon is observable when a large hollow rubber ball is used; then, as the rotation of the ball, suspended in the air, becomes more and more rapid, the ball changes from its spherical form, becomes flattened at the poles or extremities of the axis of rotation, and assumes the form of an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles and protuberant at the equator, just as our earth is shown to be by astronomers and physicists. Indeed, it would furnish one of the very best means of demonstrating the oblate spheroidal form of the earth, and the cause of it, to the eye. This curious phenomenon, developed incidentally by the exhibit of one of our most useful and valuable life-preserving apparatus in railway travel, is well worthy the attention of our scientists.

CAMP MEETING.

Dedication of the New Grounds at Arnold's Park—Interesting Services on Wednesday Next.

There is considerable interest manifested in church circles, outside as well as inside Methodism, over the dedication of the Allegheny Valley Camp Ground. It will be the religious event of the camp meeting season. It might be possible that this peculiar custom of holding Divine service in God's living temple, the tabernacle of the greenwood, at a time of the year when fashionable churches are closed to allow their pew-holders to rusticate at the seaside, or in the mountain resort, may be adopted by other denominations.

The Allegheny Valley camp ground is advantageously situated in a healthful and picturesque locality, about nineteen miles from the city. It has an area of about thirty-six acres, occupying a plateau sloping gently to the railroad station, with a magnificent outlook over the surrounding country, and a free exposure to the sunlight and breeze. There will be a large attendance to witness the ceremonies, of dedication, which will be held Wednesday, 23d inst., and will be unusually interesting.

Bishop Peck will deliver the dedicatory sermon. He is a powerful and impressive orator. Bishop Simpson is expected with other eminent divines, to be present.

The choir of Christ Church, with other fine choristers, have volunteered their services and will be under the direction of the veteran, Mr. George W. Alexander.

After the meeting has been formally opened, it will be placed in charge of the presiding elder of the district, assisted by two other ministers, who will conduct the religious exercises.

The grounds have been renovated and otherwise improved, and in a day or two the high board fence inclosing the grounds will be completed.

Quite a number of pretty suburban cottages are now ready for the occupancy of the owners, and the boarding tent will be ready shortly. The pulpit has been fashioned after a unique design, with an excellent sounding board.

Through the kindness of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company a car will be placed on the Adams Express Company's siding, on Grant street, on Tuesday morning, to carry baggage, &c., free of charge, to the camp. This car will be attached to the train leaving at 10:15 A. M. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets, commencing the 20th inst. All trains will stop at the Camp station.

RELIGIOUS.

REV. F. L. SENOUR will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. D. W. SHEPPARD will preach to-morrow, morning and evening, at the Fourth avenue Boptist Church.

REV. W. H. GILL will preach to-morrow morning as usual in Central Presbyterian church, corner Lacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny.

REV. W. H. KNOX, pastor of the Wylie avenue mission, this city, who has been in Ireland spending his summer vacation, is expected home next month.

REV. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Swift's) Arch street, Allegheny, on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. A. M. MILLIGAN, who has been absent from the city for two weeks, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow morning. Service at 10½ and afternoon at 3 P. M.

THE Moundsville camp meeting will begin on Tuesday night, the 22d inst. Quite a number of new cottages are being built, and the grounds are beautiful and inviting.

ON Tuesday, August 29th, a picnic for the benefit of St. Mary's church, Chartier's creek, will be held at M'Kee's Rocks. A pleasant time is promised to all who may visit the grounds.

THE Benedictine Fathers of Saint Vincent's Abbey, Diocese of Allegheny, began a Retreat on the evening of the 13th inst., under the direction of Very Rev. Henry Behrens, S. J. of Buffalo.

DR. J. H. VINCENT has been authorized by the S. S. Union to distribute gratuitously ten thousand copies of that valuable tract, written by Taylor Lewis, LL. D., entitled a "Plea for the Sabbath."

REV. DR. WM. MCELWEE and wife have donated $1,300 to rebuild the U. P. Church at Frankfort Springs, Pa., lately destroyed by fire. The doctor has been pastor of this church for more than thirty years.

REV. WM. PITT TURNER, A. M., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, having returned from his vacation trip to the East, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow morning and preach on the subject of "Camp meetings."

REV. J. M. FULTON has notified the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, that he cannot accept a call which, at a late meeting, that congregation unanimously voted to extend to him. This, though not unexpected, is regretted by the members of that church.

DEDICATION services will be held at the beautiful camp meeting ground at Arnold Park on Wednesday, the 23d inst. Bishops Peck and Simpson and other Methodist lights will officiate. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets, commencing on the 20th inst. All trains will stop at the camp station.

PROFESSOR MOOREHEAD, of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, is supplying the pulpit of Rev. M. M. Gibson, San Francisco, during the absence of the pastor, and has made so favorable an impression as a preacher, scholar and Christian gentleman, that the Californians would like to keep him on that coast.

THE following camp meetings are announced for the following dates: Mount Sewickley, August 22; Loyalhanna, August 23; Nathan Brown's Farm, August 23; Patterson's Grove, August 23; Allegheny Valley, August 23; Nicholas at Laurel Creek, August 24; Hollow Creek, August 29; New Castle and Franklin district, August 30; Cherry Run, September 7.

REV. DR. A. WHEELER, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, occupied the pulpit of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, for two Sabbaths past. We understand that he is to preach at South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny City, to-morrow morning for Rev. L. R. Beacom, pastor, who has been called out of the city by the death of a relative.

THE following order of exercises will be observed at the ordination and installation of the Rev. A. G. McCoy, at the Seventh United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, next meeting of the Presbytery of Monongahela: Sermon, Rev. C. B. Hatch; address to pastor, Rev. John Gailey; address to people, Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D. Moderator to preside and make ordination prayer.

ON Sunday, August 27th, the A. M. E. Church of Washington, Pa., will be dedicated, and it is expected that Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, will be present to preside. A special train is to be run from the Union Depot at 8:15 A. M., returning after the night service. Joseph G. Hilton, of the United States Marshal's office, will furnish tickets to all of the colored brethren who design attending the dedication ceremonies.

THE Latrobe camp meeting, which begins next Wednesday, under the direction of Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, Presiding Elder of the East Pittsburgh District, will likely attract many to this admirably arranged grove. The numerous cottages and fine improvements render it one of the best arranged in this part of the country. We believe excursion tickets will be sold between this city and Johnstown.

THE Allegheny Valley camp meeting will be held at Arnold's Park, on the ground purchased by the Association, about nineteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny Vally Railroad, commencing Wednesday, August 23, at ten one-half o'clock. The dedication of the ground will take place the first day. Bishop Peck, Dr. Brooke and other distinguished ministers will take part in the services.

A CAMP MEETING will be opened on the Bentleysville camp ground, commencing Wednesday, August 30, by the A. M. E. Church. Some of the leading church men of the denomination will be present to take part in the exercises and address the meeting. A well trained troupe of singers, composed of colored people, will be in attendance to sing some of those soul stirring jubilee and camp meeting songs. The meeting will be under the management of ministers of the Pittsburgh Conference.

THE Methodist *Recorder* says: A minister of our own church, and a Sunday School worker of forty years experience, writes the publisher respecting the small attendance of children upon the preaching of the Gospel. Among other things, he suggests that the seats on each side of the pulpit in all the churches be reserved for the Sunday School, and, if thought advisable, let the teachers sit with the pupils. The suggestion we consider a good one, and hope many pastors and teachers will avail themselves of it.

REV. DAVID STRANG, of the United Presbyterian mission at Osioot, Egypt, has just returned to this country after an absence of ten years. He reports that Christian work is reaching grand results in Egypt, and that, under the influence of the native schools and the college at Osioot, it will be advanced far more rapidly than in the past. Mr. Strang has many friends and acquaintances in western Pennsylvania. During the war he served in the famous "Roundhead" Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

THE third annual reunion of the Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley will be held at the Oakville Camp Ground, Thursday, August 31, 1876. Two or three distinguished speakers will be present to cheer and to profit those who may come; but, in compliance with the desire very generally expressed, the larger proportion of the day will be devoted to the promotion of acquaintance and Christian fellowship. All denominations are cordially invited to join in the meeting. The Executive Committee consists of the Rev. Thomas Creigh, D.D., Rev. J. C. Caldwell, William G. Reed, J. C. McLanahan, Geo. H. Stewart, John L. McAtee.

Suit in Ejectment.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday an ejectment suit was entered in which Robert Patterson is plaintiff and John O'Neill, C. M. Westlake, W. Hobson, J. N. O'Neill, W. H. Crump, John Adams, Rev. T. N. Boyle, John O'Neill, Jr., and R. R. Abrams are defendants. The object of the suit is to obtain possession of Seventeen acres of coal land in Mifflin township, of which the plaintiff claims to be the rightful owner, but of which the defendants hold possession. A summons was issued.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Applications for Remission of Fines.

The Health Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. McCann in the Chair.

The monthly report of the physicians of the Board and of the Meat Inspector, heretofore published, were read and accepted.

Health Officer Gray reported for July, as follows: nuisance abated 533, suits instituted 4, permits issued 141. The receipts for permits were $282.

Several bills were ordered to be paid, among them being one from the Fallmaster for eighty-two dollars for removing of dead animals from the streets.

Mr. Gray called attention to the case of Mr. P. J. Young, of the South Side, who lost three horses recently by death. They were removed by the Fallmaster but Mr. Young failed to pay the bill amounting to fifteen dollars. The Fallmaster sued and obtained judgment and the alderman also fined Young fifty dollars, the extreme penalty for not promptly notifying the Health office.

Mrs. Young appeared before the board and asked to be relieved of the penalty, her husband being unable to pay it.

On motion the Board decided to remit the fine.

Mr. R. W. Roberts asked relief from a fine for failure to clean a cess pool according to notice served. A motion to remit was lost by a tie vote.

After the transaction of some further business not of public importance the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The County Republican Executive Committee will hold a regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon next at two o'clock.

The Republican Vigilance Committee, A. J. Pentacost Chairman, had an interesting meeting yesterday. Reports have now been received from over two-thirds of the districts, and all will soon be printed and distributed. The committee will meet every Saturday afternoon hereafter.

There will be a meeting of the Grand Central Hayes and Wheeler Club, at Wilson's Hall, in the Diamond, Allegheny, on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of organizing and adopting a uniform. A full attendance is requested.

A Republican meeting was held in Upper St. Clair township, second precinct, on Thursday evening last, and a Hayes and a Hays and Wheeler Club was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Alexander Gilfillan, President; Wm. Caldwell, Secretary. Another meeting will be held on Thursday evening next.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHARLES street, Allegheny, is about finished.

LUCY FURNACE is being repaired at a cost of $15,000.

ATTERBURY & Co's Glass Works will resume shortly. The new "pots" will be set next week.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL sails for England next Wednesday to try his dramatic fortunes there.

FROM Gibbon street to Locust has Street Commissioner Linderman superintended the repair of Magee street.

GEORGE W. BAUSMAN, formerly of Pittsburgh, died in St. Louis, on Monday, at the age of forty-six years.

MCCANDLESS LODGE, A. Y. M., will hereafter occupy Tetzer's Hall, corner of Main and Butler streets.

ON Monday next the Prohibitionists meet at the Temperance Alliance rooms to consider the question of nominating a ticket.

'SQUIRE JONES, of McKeesport, committed Alfred Jones to jail yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred by C. R. Lewis.

THE hearing in the case of Joe. Divers, the champion South Side shooter, has been postponed until nine o'clock this morning.

THE Market Committee of Councils will meet at two P. M. to-day, at Saulsbury Hall, for the purpose of examining the work on that building.

THE Board of Viewers are engaged in fixing damages to certain buildings on Second avenue and the assessments for the Ellsworth avenue bridge.

THE Directors of the Mute School are negotiating for the purchase of the Schenly mansion, in the Eighteenth ward, as a school and boarding house.

A SLIGHT fire occurred on Third avenue and Grant street shortly before eight o'clock last evening. The roof of Simpson's saloon caught fire from a defective flue.

SOME of the citizens of Noblestown express an anxiety to have the Northwestern Railroad pass through their town. They propose to attend the meeting on next Wednesday.

DETECTIVE DEAN of the Cruelty-to-Animal-Prevention Society makes information before Alderman McKenna against James Dugan, charging the latter with working a horse unfit for service.

The Atlantic express over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due at the Union Depot at 12:27 yesterday was detained fifty minutes by a freight train wreck below Alliance.

GENERAL GADOLIN and Captain Sementschrim, St. Petersburg, belonging to the Russian Navy, and Mr. Hugh Anderson, from Coleraine, Ireland, are stopping at the Monongahela House.

DETECTIVE MCGOVERN brought from Nashville, Tenn., to this city, yesterday, James Berry, charged in Washington county with perjury, and turned him over to the authorities of that jurisdiction.

WILLIAM TODD, who was recently released from the Workhouse on a writ of *habeas corpus*, is again in durance, on a charge of abusing his family, the same offense for which he was before sent up.

STEPHEN RICE was committed yesterday by Alderman Milliken on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Charles Evans. The latter alleges that Rice occasionally pursued him at night with a knife.

TERRENCE MCSHANE, a South Side tavern keeper, living in the Thirty-third ward, was attacked by heart disease while rowing home the other night in a skiff from this side the Monongahela, and now lies in a painful condition.

THE inquest held yesterday over the remains of the little girl Mary Sullivan, killed in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, by one of Swain and Dickson's wagons, driven by a young man named Edward Mulligan, resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The testimony of disinterested witnesses was to the effect that Mulligan was driving quite slowly at the time of the casualty, and that the unfortunate affair was purely accidental.

AMONG those who answered the alarm of fire sounded from box 25, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, last evening, was Patrick Geoghegan, of No. 9 Scott street. While standing in the crowd on Third avenue, Mr. L. was roughly jostled and immediately discovered that his silver watch was stolen. He saw the thief and called to the bystanders to arrest him, but at that moment a car passed between him self and the thief, and the latter was lost to his sight.

MRS. LUCY E. KUHN, of Hulton Station, yesterday, while awaiting the departure of the Allegheny Valley Railroad train, visited the ladies' dressing room at the Union Depot to bathe her hands and removed from her fingers a plain gold ring and a gold ring with a garnet set. She forgot the jewelry until seated in the train, which was then well on its way to Hulton. She left the train at the nearest station, and returned to the depot to find that her rings had been stolen.

WE find the following in the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, edited by Rev. Isaac Errett brother of Major Russell Errett epitor of the COMMERCIAL:

"The editor of the *Standard* was called by telegram from the yearly meeting at Minerva, O., to the dying bed of his mother, now in her eighty-fourth year. Her home of late years has been near Freeman's Landing, W. Va. There she was still living, at the last word from him, August 15, but could not possibly survive more than a few hours. For many weeks she has been slowly failing, and doubtless before this meets the eye of the reader, the ripe sheaf will have been gathered for the welcome harvest-home."

Brownsville Avenue.

Judge Mellon writes to Controller Snodgrass, from Bedford, commending his course in refusing to issue any further bonds to the Brownsville Avenue Commissioners. He also proposes to defend this action of the Controller in the courts, and adds:

"If you refuse, and your refusal is properly defended in the courts, it will be sustained. If not in the county courts, it will in the Supreme Court. I have not the slightest doubt of this. No refusal has yet been seriously defended. The opposition has been rather formal, in order to afford excuse for the issue. My own case was the only one seriously contested, and I succeeded. If these bonds are issued, the general taxpayer will have to pay every dollar of them, and I am becoming more and more convinced (especially since the final decision of the New Jersey Court of Appeals in a similar case) that the general taxpayer will have to pay every dollar of the Penn avenue bonds already issued."

The amount of bonds issued to date for this improvement is $328,600, and, including the $50,000 yet to be expended to complete the job, the total expenditure will be $278,600. The Controller is certain it will exceed $400,000. The Commissioners plead that, under the law, they can make no assessment upon the property benefitted until the work is completed, and so long as the city officers withhold the bonds the work must remain unfinished. On the other hand, it is claimed that two-thirds of the property would not sell for the assessment; that the city will be "in for the cost" at any rate, and that it would be better to stop now and save $100,000. What the upshot will be, cannot be foretold.

Held to Bail.

United States Marshal Hall went to Butler county yesterday to sell $12,000 worth of forfeited spirits, at one time the property of Hoffman & Co. While there Mr. Hall arrested and brought before United States Commissioner McCandless, Anthony Schnell charged with retailing liquors and cigars and not having paid special tax. The defendant furnished bail at the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the October term United States District Court.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

It is refreshing these days to step inside the doors of the Pittsburgh Female College and note the nice improvements, now nearly completed, preparatory to the fall opening; and also the accommodations and advantages the College affords to all who are seeking a thorough solid or ornamental education. So far as the buildings are concerned, they are models of neatness and cleanliness, and visitors will be constantly impressed with the ample arrangements for the comfort of the inmates of the College. As we looked through the parlor, music rooms, spacious chapel, school rooms, studio, cabinet, &c., we wondered why, with such an institution in our midst, any should permit their daughters to grow up in ignorance.

Men will often spend years of toil to lay by ten or twenty thousand dollars for a child "to commence life with," and in the majority of cases before a "commencement" is fairly made, a fire, or flood, or panic, or some unfortunate speculation sweeps it all away, and the child is all the more to be pitied because she has neither fortune nor education. A tenth of the amount thus hoarded away to be so soon lost, if expended in the education of the child would have been a thousand fold better for it, and better fitted it for its life duties.

But we did not intend to philosophize. We intended to say that notwithstanding the elegant appointments of the college, and its very large Faculty of *twenty six teachers*, its moderate charges put its advantages within the reach of all. Many of our readers can send their daughters as day pupils. Those who cannot can have a fully furnished and carpeted room, boarding, light, fuel, church-sitting, ten pieces washing each week, with tuition in the full English course and Latin for the entire collegiate year for two hundred and eighty-two dollars. The *United Presbyterian* of this week says truly: "It is no boast to say that this is the leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies," and that "the charges are less than any school in the country affording equal advantages and accommodations." The same items (and others in proportion) cost *upwards of six hundred dollars* in the small schools of Philadelphia and New York, and yet scarcely any three of them combined equals the College in buildings and Faculty.

We cannot too highly commend this feature of the College. It is appreciated by many men, as the financial reverses of the last few years have taught them the importance of an education, and with their diminished resources, made the item of barges a matter of importance. And we must equally commend the college for refusing to enter into competition with a certain class of schools, whose main recommendation is their catalogue and their charges—charges so low as to assure all in advance of poor fare and poorer facilities; and that a year spent there is a year thrown away, so far as any real culture is concerned.

We earnestly advise all who have daughters to educate, and who desire for them thorough teaching, good accommodations, and a Christian home, to call at the college, and verify by observation what we have written. If you cannot call send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. The fall term opens September 7th.

PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—SIXTY MUSIC LESSONS FOR $18.

President Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, has just completed arrangements which will be of great advantage to those pursuing musical studies, and to the Conservatory of Music connected with the college as well. Four full lessons of a half hour each will be given each week in the Theory of music, and the same number in the elements of Vocal Music and voice culture, to which all the pupils connected with the Conservatory of Music will be admitted free of charge. One half of the lessons will be given in the morning and the other half in the afternoon, so as to accommodate all parties. Those who have the inclination and the time may receive eighty full lessons free of charge, while none need receive less than forty. These added to the private lessons given by the teachers to each pupil will make an aggregate of

Sixty Lessons Each Quarter

for eighteen dollars. With such generous arragements we hope to see the two hundred and thirty-two pupils of last year increase to five hundred the coming year. The Pittsburgh Female College is the only institution of which we have knowledge that grows in the midst of a panic. It deserves its splendid reputation. For full particulars address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Opening To-Day—Twenty-five Cents Admission to All—Concert, Balloon Ascension, Etc.

The second exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute will open at noon to day, and although the exhibition will not be full, owing to the delay on the part of exhibitors, there will be attractions amply sufficient to compensate visitors. One of the Art Galleries will be complete, and the others partially so. Floral Hall will be complete, and alone worth the price of admission, which has been fixed at twenty-five cents, to adults of both sexes, until the first of September. This is done in view of the fact that the goods of some of the exhibitors will not be in position until that date, and the managers do not wish to exact full admission until the goods are all in. The time of closing has been extended to the last of September.

At two o'clock this afternoon Professor Gilbert will make an ascension in his mammoth balloon, taking with him a number of visitors. In the evening, there will be a promenade concert, by the Great Western Band, which will be a very fine affair.

This programme is sufficiently attractive to draw large audiences independent of the exposition proper, and we hope to see the building well filled during the afternoon and evening.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

To accommodate the thousands who will desire to attend the Castle Shannon camp meeting to morrow, trains will be run on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad every twenty minutes during the day.

The Western University.

The new building in process of erection by order of the Board of Trustees is fast hastening to completion, though it is not expected to be ready for occupancy till the 12th of October. This, however, will not interfere with the opening of the University at the advertised time, September 4. So well known has our college become that we need scarcely do more than remind our patrons that it is still on the high road to success, each year taking some new step in advance, while holding all the advantages gained in the past. The Faculty now numbers sixteen gentlemen of ability and experience. A new room is preparing for military drill. The new building will afford at least fifty per cent. more room, besides supplying a long-felt want, a "lunch room," where pupil and professor may, at reasonable rates, supply the wants of the "inner man." The courses of study are as heretofore, very complete, and are so arranged that the student may be fitted for business or for college; or may complete a college or Technical course of study. All honor is due to those who have so liberally provided for the educational wants of our community, and we have no doubt that the latter will show their appreciation by taking advantage of the opportunities here offered.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bremen line steamer Oder, at New York; Cunard line steamer Abyssinia, at Queenstown.

Third Annual Camp Meeting at Castle Shannon

of the Methodist Protestant church is now in progress, and promises to be the largest of any yet held. The grounds are more attractive and afford more conveniences to the public than heretofore. Eminent ministers from abroad are in attendance, and an immense assemblage is expected to-morrow. Trains each way every twenty minutes.

Fashionable Garments.

Gentlemen in search of a first-class merchant tailoring establishment will do well to call on Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. A full line of the latest style of piece goods to select from.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At This Season

of the year cool comfort in wearing apparel is sought after, and those who are in need of a new suit of clothing for summer wear will do well to call on Mr. D. Hoobler, No. 87 Smithfield street, and examine his stock of piece goods, which consists of all the latest and most fashionable styles, and from which he will make to order a suit of clothes, which, for a perfect fit, elegance in style and superior workmanship, cannot be excelled.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

Current Literature.

The best place in the city to procure magazines, illustrated, story, sporting and class papers, all the standard novels, in cloth or paper binding, stationery of all kinds, pocket-books, albums, notions, etc., is Gildenfenney & Co.'s news depot, No. 69 Fifth avenue, opposite the COMMERCIAL office. Their goods in all the lines named are first class, and sold at the very lowest price.

No Men Make Money Faster

now-a-days than thorough, faithful and competent workers in life insurance. Many of them are acquiring fortunes. The United States Life, of New York, has an established general agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under charge of J. Palmer O'Neil. Apply to him for local territory and secure lucrative employment. sw

HEWITT'S FALSEHOODS.

Tilden's War Record—Hewitt's Yarn About Tilden's Aiding the Tammany Regiment a Lie Out of the Whole Cloth—Just What Tilden Did Do.

[From the N. Y. Times, 18th.]

The statement of Abram S. Hewitt that Samuel J. Tilden subscribed toward the organization of the Tammany regiment during the war is a fabrication out of whole cloth, and Mr. Hewitt should have known that it had no foundation in fact. The documents of the "Union Defense Committee," which was started in this city at the outbreak of the war for the purpose of equipping regiments for active service, show that the *entire cost* of sending the Tammany and three other New York regiments to the front was defrayed *wholly* by the committee. It was, therefore, unfortunate for Mr. Hewitt to have selected the Tammany regiment as the one to which, as he stated, without the slightest foundation, Tilden gave a subscription, when the records show that he never gave even one cent to the organization. These facts do not admit of dispute. They have passed into history. The Union Defense Committee of New York, and its action in regard to regiments from this city, are matters of record in the Government offices at Washington. On page 54 of the report of this committee, issued in 1862, we find that they paid out the following sums, being the *whole* cost of equipping the regiments:

Tammany Regiment	$47,146 65
Mozart Regiment	67,639 83
Garibaldi Guards	47,517 56
De Kalb Regiment	43,891 50

The average cost of equipping each of these regiments was $52,997 88. The committee then say:

"These were the only regiments of which the ENTIRE *cost was defrayed by the Union Defense Committee. Every article of clothing and equipment was furnished by the committee, together with rations for almost a thousand men each for a period of two months."*

Irrespective of these facts, it was rather unfortunate for Mr. Hewitt to open the "war record" of Tilden in the House of Representatives. Of the millions of official and other documents published during the war, not one has yet been found showing that Tilden had given counsel or money or a word of encouragement in favor of perpetuating the Union. There is one, however, to be found—one under his own signature—in which he actually proposed to let the South establish an independent nation before a shot was fired—in the hope that she could make a treaty of peace with the North for common defense. Samuel J. Tilden was never known to do anything to help on the war, either by assisting the soldiers themselves or by ministering to their families during their absence or after their deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have refused assistance on many occasions. For the sake of example the following well-authenticated case may be stated: Early in the war a young man of excellent family and superior character and attainments was desirous of raising a company. He waited upon Mr. Tilden, with whom he had an acquaintance, and asked him to give him a letter of recommendation to certain State officials.

Mr. Tilden's reply was in substance as follows: "Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation; this war is an outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its prosecution."

STATE NEWS.

Reading is to have an afternoon penny paper.

A new pottery has just gone into operation in Reading.

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., will be held at Danville, September 21st.

The Clarion county fair will be held at Clarion on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of September.

The Susquehanna *Gazette* has been sold by Mr. C. E. Whitney to Mr. E. W. Rogers, who will hereafter conduct it.

A special communication of the Grand Chapter H. R. A. M., of Pennsylvania, will be held at Harrisburg on the 29th inst.

Lebanon county lawyers objected to the new court rules, and Judge Pearson appointed a committee to revise them.

A daughter of Isaac Beck, of Lineville, Clarion county, died very suddenly on the 12th inst. She was twenty-three years old.

The Reformed Church at Bath, the Rev. M. A. Smith pastor, is building a new brick edifice, forty eight by sixty feet, to cost $10,000.

John Straub, aged fifty-five, was killed August 16, by a fall of coal at the Merriam colliery, in Schuylkill county, where he was employed.

A boy aged thirteen, named Cramling, went to a "clearing frolic" in Adams, Cambria county, and was killed by a log rolling over him.

Joseph Deamer, a soldier in the war of 1812, died in Erie on the 16th inst., aged eighty seven years. He had lived in that place over half a century.

John Du Bois offers to give a new court house and jail if Clearfield county can be divided so as to give a new county, with Du Bois as the county seat.

The Indiana *Progress* says: "The crop of hay raised in this county this season is the largest for a number of years, and is being offered on our streets at $5 per ton.

Miss Prosse, aged fifteen years, of Lewisburg, shot herself while examining a pistol, and may not recover. The bullet entered her forehead and lodged in her brain.

The corner-stone of the new St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church, at Lebanon, was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan on Tuesday last. The structure when completed will have cost $65,000.

Several persons at Pottsville are reported to be prostrated by a disease very closely resembling Asiatic cholera. A physician pronounced a case which is now convalescent the genuine cholera.

Owing to a lull in business, the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have discharged 600 workmen of all classes, whose wages ranged from $8 to $14 per week, aggregating $10,000 weekly.

On Thursday of last week Pat Guigans and Mrs. Barbara Haggerty were placed in the Somerset jail on a charge of incendiarism. It is alleged that they set fire to the house of Mr. McDonough, in Allegheny township. The building was destroyed.

A stallion, said to have been sold at Williamsport for $3,000, was killed at Middletown on Tuesday. As the animal was being driven in a sulky he became unmanageable, threw out the driver and ran against a freight car, breaking his neck.

A butcher of York, while attempting to collect a bill, experienced a new method which some men have of paying old debts. The bill was presented, and the next that was seen was the butcher running for life, closely followed by the irate debtor, the former finding refuge in a store.

The wheat crop of this county appears to be turning out an unusually large amount of grain in proportion to the bulk of straw. Last week 120 dozens grown by Samuel S. McCune, of Hickory township, were threshed and 112 bushels of first class clean wheat taken therefrom—*Lawrence Guardian*.

The Erie City Iron Works have secured a contract for manufacturing fifteen boilers, of fifty-horse power capacity, to be used for pumping at the different stations on the mammoth pipe line extending from the Oil Regions to the seaboard. From this we are assured of the success of this great enterprise.

Frederick Edelman, aged about seventy-four years, residing with John M. Mayer, of Harrisburg, left the family on Saturday morning last and has not been heard of since. Any information as to his whereabouts would be thankfully received by Mr. Mayer, corner Two-and-a half street and Charles alley.

Philadelphia justice is swift and true. A New York burglar was captured in the Centennial city while depredating on another person's property, tried and convicted and sentenced by Judge Finletter to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and all within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the burglar in Philadelphia.

The Berks County Agricultural Society last year offered a money premium to the person who should plant the largest number of fruit trees during the period of three years, dating from January last. By this means it is computed that at least 10,000 peach trees were planted in the county last spring, besides thousands of other fruit trees.

The stockholders of the Miners' Trust Company, of Pottsville, which recently closed its doors, find that the concern has been terribly mismanaged. The most hopeful estimates of its ultimate payments does not exceed twenty-five cents on the dollar. The stockholders have not yet decided what course to pursue with regard to its future management.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: There is a girl five miles west of Waynesburg, on the line of the narrow gauge, daughter of James Johnston, who is fourteen years old and weighs three hundred pounds. She is as much of a sight to behold as any fat woman perhaps ever on exhibition, yet but few people, comparatively, are appraised of her locality.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad is loosing the transportation of the wool crop of this county by holding higher rates than the Baltimore and Ohio road. Even by the circumbendibus route *via* Wheeling, the rate over the latter route is ten cents less per hundred to Boston, and so our wool buyers are hauling the crop overland to Washington for shipment *via* the Hempfield.

Perry county carries off the palm for juvenile delinquency. The *Democrat* says: A little son of Mrs. Jesse Marsh took a horse from the stable of Judge Junkin, rode him about five miles, stopped at the residence of Mr. Christian Weaver, in Wheatfield township, and put up for the night. Here he was found, the horse carefully stabled. The precious youth attempted to escape, but was caught and returned to his home. Being disposed to further mischief he was afterward arrested and is now in jail. He is not ten years old.

The Pottsville *Chronicle*, of August 16th, says: Last evening a horrible accident occurred at Frosty Valley, near Danville, resulting in the instantaneous death of a man named John Everett. While adjusting some gearing at a saw mill where he was engaged at work, his clothing was caught by the saw, pitching him headlong upon it. In an instant one leg and a portion of his hip were severed from his body, also one arm and a portion of his shoulder. His body was terribly lacerated.

Over in Minooka, Luzerne county, Thomas M. Grail walked deliberately up to Thomas Kavenagh and, drawing a revolver, pointed it at his breast and discharged it at him, the ball going through Kavenagh's clothing and flattening against his breast, directly over the heart. What is most singular is that the wounded man thought the ball had gone through him, until ordered by the physician to stand up, when the bullet dropped on the floor from his clothing.

Charles Snyder, of Blooming Valley, Crawford county, has been arrested and lodged in the county limbo. The charges against him are of a most heinious nature, viz: Incest and rape upon the person of his own daughter. The monster is said to have also murdered an infant, the result of his doubly criminal intercourse. He is about forty-five years old, having but one arm, and kept his sins secret by threatening the life of his household. When arrested he was preparing to quit the country.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says: The Durham Iron Works, which were in blast for the last few weeks, are again blowing out. It is the intention of the proprietors of these works to make additional alterations and modifications in the stack of the works. It has been "scaffolding," as the iron men term it, for the last few weeks. Huge masses of ore and fuel get jammed in a manner as it were, somewhere in the central portion of the stack, and occasionally breaking loose and falling down into the molten mass below, it occasions a tremendous outburst of gas, etc, which is not only very dangerous to the workmen on top of the stack, but endangers the very stability of the whole concern. This falling of the "scaffolding" occurs several times a day, when huge clouds of smoke and gas may be seen ejected from the stack and floating in the air. The iron men are somewhat divided as to the cause or causes which occasion this serious obstruction to the free passage of the material on its way down the stack.

The Buffalo *Express* heartlessly charges the Democrats with "having no principles of their own except to do the other thing."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

SAVANNAH, August 18.—Market easier; middling 11c. Mobile—Market easier; middling 11⅛@11¼c. Galveston—Market quiet; middling 11⅝c. Charleston—Fair demand; middling 11⅜@11½c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LITTLE ROCK, August 18.—Weather sultry. River 4 feet 7 inches.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Joe. Kinney, Kansas City; Bee and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Kate Kinney, Cambridge. The river has risen 9 inches. Weather clear and very hot.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—River falling with 4½ feet on shoals. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo.

OIL CITY, PA., August 18.—River 2 inches and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis. No departures. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—River 18 feet 9 inches and stationary. Weather warm with heavy showers. Arrived—Shinkle, Memphis. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

DIED:

JACKSON—On Thursday evening, August 17, at 8:30 o'clock, LULU MINNIE, infant daughter of William J. and Tillie Jackson.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 157 Third avenue, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

BE NOT DECEIVED
BY IMITATIONS OF
HARPER'S PATENT

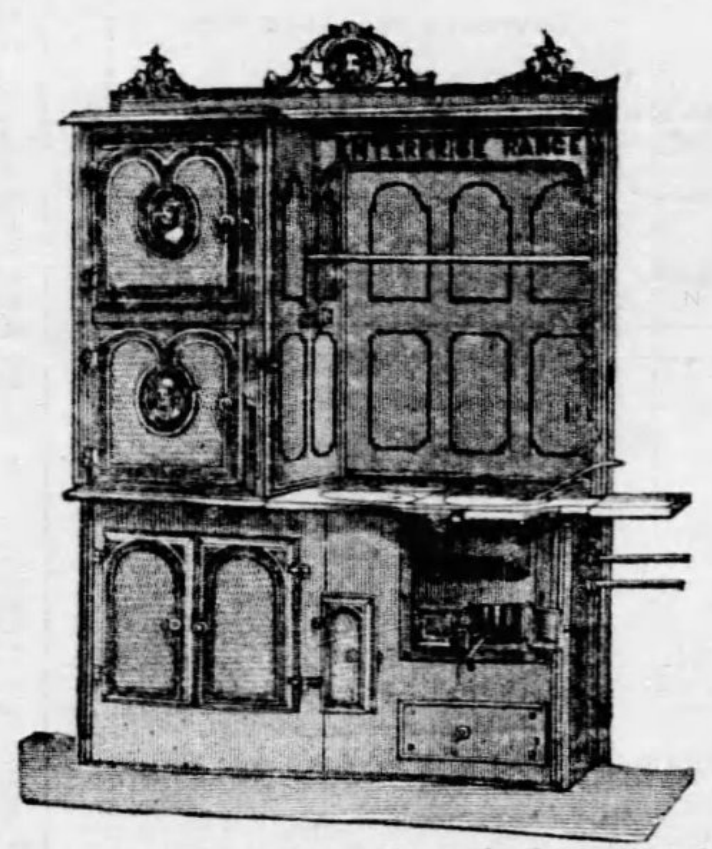
Retail Price Reduced to 75c Each.
Wholesale Price Also Reduced.

FLY TRAP!

It is the only one that will rid your house of Flies. Be sure you get the genuine Harper Trap, with patentee's name and Directions for using on the bottom of each.
For Sale by Retail Dealers everywhere.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
247 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite head of Wood street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE



The best Family Cooking Range in the market; is economical in fuel and easily managed.
Every Range Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Also, the Little Giant Family Portable Range; requires no brick setting, has water back, and works to perfection.
Also, Hotel Ranges, Steam Tables, Broilers, Coffee Urns, &c.
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE,
(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Price List of Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, &c.

Imported Wines on Draught.

	Per gal.	Per qt.
Port Wine, XXXX	$5 00	$1 25
Port Wine, XXX	3 00	80
Port Wine, XX	2 25	60
Sherry Wine, XXXX	6 00	1 50
Sherry Wine, XXX	4 00	1 00
Old Maderia Wine	10 00	2 50

Imported Wines in Bottles.

	Per bottle.
Old Port	$1 50
Old Sherry	1 50
Old Maderia	2 00
Claret (St. Julien)	50
Claret (St. Emeline)	75
Claret (Grand Von Ducara)	1 00
Champagne, (Musseax) pts	1 00
Champagne, (Musseax) qts	2 00
Champagne, (L'Duram) pts	1 00
Champagne, (L'Duram) qts	2 00

Domestic Wines on Draught.

	Per gal.
Haslage's Pure Catawba, from year 1867	$1 50
From year 1872, 1874	1 00
Haslage's Pure Concord Wine	1 00
Old Blackberry Wine	2 25
Old Cherry Wine	3 00

Domestic Wines in Bottles.

	Per bottle.
Haslage's Still Catawba	$ 60
Haslage's Sparkling Catawba, pts 50c, qts	1 00
California Angelica	1 00
California Sherry	1 00
California Port	1 00

Imported Liquors on Drught.

	Per gal.	Per qt.
Cognac Brandy (Planet & Co.) 1860	$12 00	$3 00
Cognac Brandy (Planet & Co.) 1865	10 00	2 50

Imported Liquors in Bottles.

	Per bottle.
Cognac Brandy, Planet & Co	$3 00
Cognac Brandy, Old Castillion	2 00
Cognac Brandy, J. Hennesy & Co	1 50
Cognac Brandy, J. & E. Martel	1 50
Bell Gin Scnapps	2 00
Old Jamaica Rum	2 00

Domestic Liquors on Draught.

	Per gal.	Per qt.
8-year old Rye Whisky	$8 00	$2 00
Extra old Rye Whisky	4 00	1 00
Old Rye Whisky	3 00	75
Rye Whisky	2 00	50
Rectified Whisky	1 50	40
Old Tom Gin	3 00	75
Pineapple Gin	2 25	60
Kummel Whisky	2 25	60
Blackberry Brandy	3 00	75
California Brandy	4 00	1 00
Grape Brandy	3 00	75
French Brandy	2 25	60

Domestic Liquors in Bottles.

	Per bottle.
Brandy, Mount Vineyard	$1 75
California Grape Brandy	1 25
Brandy, Hennessy & Co	1 00
Rye Whisky, 8 years old	1 50

Imported Ales, Porter and Beer.

India, Coope & Co., London Pale Ale, 25c per bottle, $2 50 per doz. India, Coope & Co., London Pale Ale, quarts $4 50 per dozen. Bass & Co., Pale Ale, Dublin and Liverpool, pints, 25c; $2 50 per dozen. Bass & Co., Pale Ale, Dublin and Liverpool, quarts, 40c; $4 50 per dozen. Lane & Co., Stout, Dublin, pints, 25c; $2 50 per dozen. Cincinnati Beer, pints, 17c; quarts, 25c. Allowance made for empty bottles when returned; 35c for pints, and 50c for quarts per dozen.

TEAS. TEAS.

Great Reduction in Teas.

Good Japan Tea	40c per lb
Good Young Hyson Tea	40c per lb
Good Imperial Tea	40c per lb
Good Mixed Tea	40c per lb

About 200 chests Old Country Teas to arrive next week, direct from the London markets.

Glassware and Queensware Given to Tea Customers.

Old Country Tea House.
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

Amusement Advertising Rates

Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 30
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 20
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

Tivoli Garden!
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

Merchants' Club,
(NEW SALOON,)
113 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield St.
The finest Imported and Domestic Wines, Ales and Liquors, of all kinds, in bottles and on draught, constantly kept on hand. Also, the choicest brands of Cigars.
H. VIERHELLER, Sup't.

PROPOSALS:

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 27th day of December, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 26x40 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream and to be tub sized.

All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.

Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals to be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The successful bidder will be required rigidly to conform to sample, which will be furnished, together with blank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the Superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by the acts of 10th of April, 1867, and the 10th of April, 1868.

The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.

J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$ 124,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,970 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	867,622 33
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	63,497 32
	$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Contingent Account	65,000 00
Premium and Interest	30,474 68
Deposit Account	695,170 87
Dividends Unpaid	1,455 00
	$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } S. S.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.

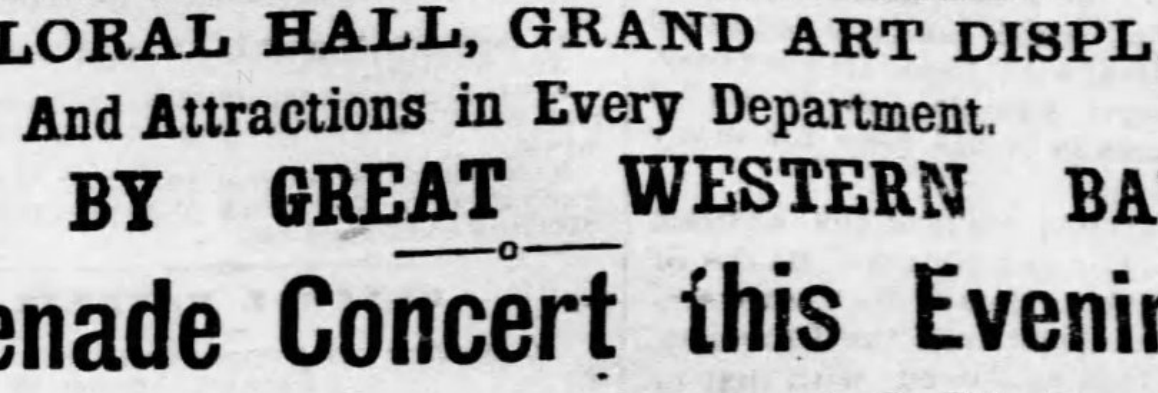
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
TThs* 140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended

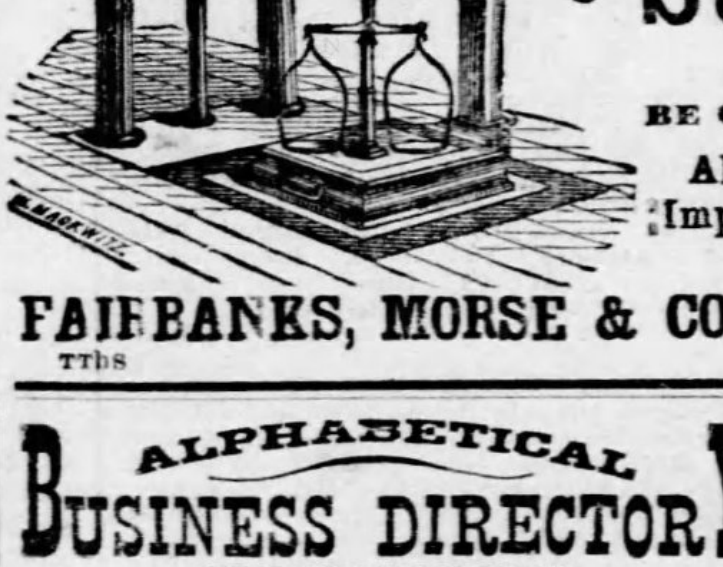
SECOND EXPOSITION
OF THE
TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,



OPENS TO-DAY! OPENS TO-DAY!
NEW FLORAL HALL, GRAND ART DISPLAY,
And Attractions in Every Department.
MUSIC BY GREAT WESTERN BAND.
Promenade Concert this Evening!
Free Balloon Ascension at 2 O'clock.
Full Premium List!
Admission---Adults, 25 Cents, until Septembec 1st.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!

ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.



FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave

Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave

Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works......Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings......61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth vae

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May........56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st

Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....944 Penn ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....403, 405 and 407 Liberty st.

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.

Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 93 Water street.

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'......87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av.
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils......236 Penn ave.

Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.

Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.

Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford......10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair).

Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck..57 and 59 Ninth st., (Renshaw's Building.)

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st
W. P. Bennett..n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.

Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.

Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan (Notary Public) 108 Smithfield st
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.

Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis......cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.

Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave.

Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 32d st

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods..cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.

Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st

Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st.

Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

LEATHER! LEATHER!
The largest assortment in the city of the best tannages of SOLE LEATHER; the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS, just received. Also, a full line of Domestic Stock on hand, and offered at low prices for cash by
SIEBER & BERG,
40 Penn street.

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint. 84 DIAMOND STREET.
4p

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS F. STEWART.
ESCANABA FURNACE.
Trustee's Sale of very Valuable Charcoal Furnace, situate at Escanaba, Michigan, at Aution.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Chamber of Commerce, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1876, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the very desirable property known as the ESCANABA FURNACE, with all its appurtenances, together with about THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES OF WOODLANDS, very carefully selected by experts, on which have been erected 40 Charcoal Kilns. The Furnace is 12 feet Bosh, 51 feet Stack, Iron Truss Roof, thoroughly fire proof, with Buildings, Foundations and Hoisting Machinery for a second stack, all constructed in the best manner. There are numerous Tenement Houses, Store House and other buildings, and a large dock on the bay, adjoining the Furnace, with very superior facilities for obtaining limestone.

In addition to the realty, is a large amount of personal property, comprising about 15,000 cords Wood, a large quantity of Limestone, Iron Ore, Charcoal, Goods in Store, Wagons, &c., &c., which will be sold in conjunction with the realty.

This property MUST BE SOLD for account of creditors. It is probably one of the best Charcoal Furnace Properties in the country, the woodlands affording an almost unlimited supply of hard wood, and must, in the near future, become very valuable. It presents rare attractions for capitalists. For particulars apply to Trustee, at Pittsburgh, who will furnish schedule of personal property.

J. R. MCCUNE, Trustee.
THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

BY WM. FRANK & SONS.
AUCTION!
BY WM. FRANK & SONS,
59 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the Summer months we will hold but one Trade Sale per week—EVERY TUESDAY, at 10 A. M.—of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Country and City Merchants will please make note of the change.

TERMS—ON ALL BILLS OVER $100—60 DAYS.
WM. FRANK, Auctioneer.

BY J. M. HARTFORD.
GREAT FALL TRADE SALE
OF 800 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.

J. M. HARTFORD, WHOLESALE [illegible] EER, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 1876, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, [illegible] Store, 109 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, [illegible] Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Kid, Lasting, Goat and Morocco, Sewed and Nailed Balmorals, Gaiter and Lace Boots and Slippers, Mens, Boys and Youths' Boots in all styles suited to the Fall Trade. Gaiters, Balmorals and Brogans, comprising a general assortment of City and Eastern Manufacture, which will be found worthy the attention of buyers, as the sale will be peremptory. The sale will be arranged on the First and Second Floors.

J. M. HARTFORD,
WHOLESALE AUCTIONEER,
109 Wood Street.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready and the goods open for examination early on the morning of sale, when Dealers will find it to their interest to attend. The assortment will be large and attractive.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

CARPETS.

Carpets!
FULL STOCK.
Reduced Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins and Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
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THE LOWEST PRICES
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THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
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J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented

THE SAFEST MEDICINE to have about the house at all times is
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
It will harm no one. It will benefit any who may have occasional attacks of headache, vertigo, low spirits, or other ailments resulting from irregular action of the bowels. Keep a bottle always in the house, and there is a family physician near that will save many dollars and much suffering.
TThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.